



United States Department of State
*Bureau for International Narcotics
and Law Enforcement Affairs*

Program and Budget Guide

**Fiscal Year 2011
Budget**



United States Department of State

**Bureau of International Narcotics
And Law Enforcement Affairs**

Fiscal Year 2011

Program and Budget Guide

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Program Overview and Budget Summary

Program Overview

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$2,136 million will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. Programs supported with INCLE funds seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

Many INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire, and where U.S. resources are used in tandem with host country government strategies in order to maximize impact. Resources are also focused in countries that have specific challenges to overcome, where those resources can help to establish a stable and secure environment, including in Mexico, Afghanistan, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Indonesia, and Liberia.

The FY 2011 request will also support counterdrug programs previously funded with the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account. The main focus centers on the three source countries for cocaine - Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Support will reduce the flow of drugs to the United States; address instability in the Andean region; and strengthen the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders, and to block and seize the organizations' assets.

Highlights:

Africa

Sudan (\$53.9 million): Funding will support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and assist programs that contribute toward stabilizing Darfur. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in Southern Sudan and Darfur.

Liberia (\$17.0 million): Liberia's police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support to continue the country's transition to peace and security, as the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will be undergoing

a drawdown in FY 2011. Assistance will continue to fund a civilian police contribution to UNMIL and increase support to critical bilateral police and justice reform projects. Advisors and material assistance such as infrastructure support, communications equipment, and legal supplies will be provided to the police, the judiciary, the corrections system, and the justice ministry throughout the country.

Near East

Iraq (\$314.6 million): In combination with funds requested in the FY 2010 Supplemental, FY 2011 funds will enable the Department of State to assume full responsibility for the Iraqi police development program at the beginning of FY 2012, currently managed by the Department of Defense. Funds will support start-up requirements such as facilities upgrades, security infrastructure, and procurement of aircraft, as well as costs associated with recruiting; hiring; training; deploying; and supporting key program, support, and security personnel.

FY 2011 funds for Iraq also will support programs that continue to build the capacity of the criminal justice sector. This critical assistance will continue training, advice, and technical assistance to the Iraqi courts and judiciary; support the development of the Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS) as a professional corrections service; and transition prison operations to full ICS control. Funds will also develop programs designed to reduce the demand for narcotics and other harmful substances in Iraq through targeted, culturally appropriate initiatives.

West Bank/Gaza (\$150.0 million): Funding will support efforts to reform the security sector by training and equipping Palestinian Authority Security Forces and by providing the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support to improve its ability to manage the security forces. Additional training, equipment, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the increased performance of the security forces.

South Asia

Afghanistan (\$450.0 million): All funding requested is in direct support of the Administration's top national security priorities in Afghanistan. Funding will focus on accelerating and expanding efforts in the justice sector by increasing direct assistance to select Afghan ministries; broadening support and engagement at the provincial and district levels to enhance the visibility, effectiveness, and accountability of the institutions; and providing economic opportunities that increase stability while reducing the strength of the insurgency. Justice and rule of law programs will focus on expanding regional efforts to incorporate more trainees and reaching more prosecutors; creating alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; and developing more responsive, visible, and accountable institutions in Kabul and at the provincial, district, and local level. An increase in the number of civilian technical advisers will increase the availability of training in the regional centers and in Kabul, and emphasize Afghan efforts to reduce corruption. Other initiatives will include partnering with the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office to raise the profile of justice efforts among the Afghan district and village level constituents, and building and improving corrections institutions, to be supported by a model prisons initiative.

Continued focus on counternarcotics efforts will reduce the drug trade by interdicting drug traffickers and disrupting their networks. Programs such as the Good Performers Initiative will complement the agriculture redevelopment strategy to drain the income of the insurgency from the narcotics trade. Drug demand reduction efforts will increase the number of rehabilitation, treatment, and outreach efforts aimed at directly benefitting Afghans; and public information efforts will focus on improving access to mobile phones, radio, and television.

Pakistan (\$140.0 million): In support of the Administration's top national security priorities, funding will expand civilian law enforcement assistance throughout Pakistan and support an expanded border security aviation fleet. This critical support will provide training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance to civilian law enforcement and border security agencies that are responsible for maintaining peace and security following military operations. Funds will also continue current border security, law enforcement, and judicial system reform; and counternarcotics programs.

Western Hemisphere

Mexico (\$292.0 million): In moving beyond the initial Mérida Initiative commitment, the United States and Mexican Governments will focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. In implementing this new program, support will shift from providing aircraft, equipment, and other high-cost items to institutional development, training, and technical assistance. Federal level programs will support the four pillars by providing assistance to criminal justice sector institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial institutions, and corrections institutions. Funding will support critical efforts to implement specialized assistance in one or two Mexican border cities with an aim of synthesizing the four pillars into a positive demonstration of local effectiveness, which can then be replicated elsewhere by the Government of Mexico. This effort would also highlight increased emphasis on expanding assistance from the federal level to state and municipal levels.

Colombia (\$204.0 million): Funding will continue to improve the interdiction and eradication of illegal drugs before traversing Mexico and Central America and entering the United States in order to assist the Government of Colombia to consolidate and advance the security and counternarcotics progress achieved under Plan Colombia. U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will help improve Colombia's judicial institutions, including enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will primarily aid the Colombian National Police, but will also fund important programs such as maritime interdiction and Army aviation. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2011 funding for successful completion.

Peru (\$37.0 million): Funding will be used to support efforts by the Peruvian Government to eliminate the illicit drug industry, which includes extending state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. The program will intensify interdiction and eradication operations, increase precursor chemical seizures, improve controls at ports and airports, modernize and refurbish police stations and bases, and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.

Bolivia (\$20.0 million): To counter increased production of cocaine in Bolivia due to expansion of coca cultivation, funding will shift assistance to interdiction, including training for police, while continuing to support the Bolivian Government's eradication program to avoid unchecked cultivation. Funding will continue extensive training programs for counternarcotics and other police, and will highlight public diplomacy efforts that focus on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.

Haiti (\$19.4 million): On January 12, 2010 an immense earthquake struck Haiti with devastating impact, creating unforeseen program and resource needs. The Administration is evaluating current and future needs in Haiti in the aftermath of this disaster. Prior to the earthquake, funds in the FY 2011 request were intended to support the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH) efforts to transform the Haitian National Police (HNP) into a law enforcement institution capable of providing security for Haitians and enforcing the rule of law; rebuild operational capacity of the HNP with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training; and support bilateral counterdrug programs.

Centrally-Managed Programs

These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts worldwide. Key components include:

Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.4 million): Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$36.7 million): Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will further develop a Regional Security Training Center for West Africa and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP efforts in other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean regions; further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional cooperation; provide equipment and technical support for ILEA

participating countries; and continue to fund Washington-based administrative activities.

Program Development and Support (\$28.5 million): Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.

Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million): Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of programs is of critical importance to INL. M&E mechanisms for program/project assessment vary based upon the scope and size of the program and range in rigor from basic program officer monitoring to full independent evaluations conducted by independent evaluators. Methods provide for ongoing monitoring and final (and possible mid-term) evaluation. Examples of M&E mechanisms include the following:

- **Informal Internal Monitoring:** INL utilizes routine communication from Post or partner officials to verify that short-term classes or projects have met the objectives.
- **Formal Internal Monitoring:** INL utilizes input from partner assistance officials to verify progress measured against the specific outputs and outcomes stipulated in project proposals and agreement documents.
- **Assisted Internal Monitoring:** An INL assessment team conducts a Management Assistance Visit Plus (MAV+) verifies data quality of performance statistics offered by partner assistance officials to verify specific performance measures in longer or more involved projects
- **Independent Internal Evaluations:** INL functional experts conduct an internal or interagency evaluation focused on overall program performance and impact, such as INL's Criminal Justice Sector (CJSART) holistic assessment that targets specific crime areas or specific governmental institutions to provide milestone, institutional and focused impact analysis.

- **External Evaluation:** For larger, complex or high-visibility country programs, an independent impact and evaluation study would be conducted.

Budget Summary

**FY 2009 - 2011 INL Budget by Program
(\$000)**

	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 Base	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
Africa						
Africa Regional (TSCTP)	0	3,000	0	2,500	0	4,500
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	850
Burkina Faso	0	100	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	0	500	0	603	0	1,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	0	1,500	0	1,700	0	6,000
Djibouti	0	300	0	0	0	750
East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSI)	0	0	0	2,000	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	500
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	500
Ghana	0	500	0	500	0	1,700
Guinea	0	100	0	0	0	500
Guinea-Bissau	0	100	0	1,500	0	3,000
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Liberia	0	4,130	0	9,000	0	17,000
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	330
Mozambique	0	0	0	300	0	600
Nigeria	0	720	0	500	0	2,500
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
Sierra Leone	0	250	0	250	0	1,200
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Sudan	0	15,400	0	16,000	0	53,950
Tanzania	0	0	0	450	0	950
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	400
Uganda	0	0	0	235	0	1,535
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	900
Subtotal, Africa	0	26,600	0	35,538	0	107,165

FY 2009 - 2011 INL Budget by Program
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 Base	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
East Asia and the Pacific						
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	670
China	0	600	0	800	0	850
Indonesia	0	6,150	0	11,570	0	11,570
Laos	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,500
Philippines	0	800	0	1,365	0	2,450
Thailand	0	1,400	0	1,740	0	1,740
Timor-Leste	0	20	0	800	0	860
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	550
East Asia and the Pacific Regional	0	0	0	1,300	0	1,300
Subtotal, East Asia and the Pacific	0	9,970	0	18,575	0	21,490
Europe						
Turkey	0	300	0	0	0	500
Subtotal, Europe	0	300	0	0	0	500
Near East						
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	870
Egypt	0	2,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Iraq	0	0	20,000	52,000	517,440	314,560
Jordan	0	1,000	0	1,500	0	1,500
Lebanon	0	6,000	0	20,000	0	30,000
Morocco	0	1,000	0	750	0	3,000
NEA Regional (TSCTP)	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,030
West Bank/Gaza	50,000	25,000	109,000	100,000	0	150,000
Yemen	0	0	0	1,000	0	11,000
Subtotal, Near East	50,000	35,000	129,000	178,250	517,440	512,960
South and Central Asia						
Afghanistan	101,000	250,000	133,000	420,000	200,000	450,000
Bangladesh	0	200	0	350	0	850
Nepal	0	330	0	3,700	0	3,700
Pakistan	0	22,000	65,500	130,000	40,000	140,000
Sri Lanka	0	20	0	0	0	1,600
Subtotal - South and Central Asia	101,000	272,550	198,500	554,050	240,000	596,150

**FY 2009 - 2011 INL Budget by Program
(\$000)**

	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 Base	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
Western Hemisphere						
Argentina	0	305	0	300	0	400
Bahamas	0	500	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	26,000	0	20,000	0	20,000
Brazil	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Caribbean Basin Regional	0	0	0	0	0	37,463
Colombia	0	230,128	0	243,900	0	204,000
Colombia (Rule of Law/Judicial/Human Rights)	0	45,000	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3,650	0	4,450	0	0
Eastern Caribbean	0	500	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	7,500	0	4,500	0	7,638
Guatemala	0	3,000	0	7,500	0	0
Haiti	0	17,500	0	21,107	143,489	19,420
Jamaica	0	1,010	0	0	0	0
Mexico	48,000	246,000	160,000	190,000	0	292,000
Panama	0	2,200	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	300	0	500	0	1,000
Peru	0	47,672	0	40,000	0	37,000
Trinidad and Tobago	0	400	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	500	0	0	0	0
Western Hemisphere Regional	0	70,000	0	74,107	0	70,000
Subtotal, Western Hemisphere	48,000	703,165	160,000	607,364	143,489	689,921

**FY 2009 - 2011 INL Budget by Program
(\$000)**

	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 Base	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
Centrally-Managed						
Criminal Youth Gangs	0	5,000	0	8,000	0	7,000
Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness	0	10,000	0	14,000	0	12,500
International Organizations	0	4,900	0	4,500	0	4,500
<i>CICAD</i>	0	1,563	0	1,000	0	-
<i>UNODC</i>	0	2,853	0	3,500	0	-
<i>USEU</i>	0	484	0	0	0	-
Interregional Aviation Support	0	52,420	0	60,088	0	60,355
Critical Flight Safety Program	0	0	0	20,750	0	17,250
Trafficking in Persons	0	8,400	0	9,262	0	20,400
INL Anticrime Programs	0	14,441	0	15,900	0	14,650
<i>Alien Smuggling/Border Security</i>	0	1,347	0	1,000	0	1,000
<i>Cyber Crime and IPR</i>	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	3,750
<i>Fighting Corruption</i>	0	4,347	0	4,750	0	4,750
<i>International Organized Crime</i>	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
<i>Financial Crimes/Money Laundering/CT</i>	0	3,747	0	4,150	0	4,150
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	0	3,000	0	5,000	0	0
Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program	0	5,400	0	4,000	0	6,000
ILEA Operations	0	17,000	0	37,200	0	36,700
PD&S	0	21,854	0	24,523	0	28,500
Subtotal, Global	0	142,415	0	203,223	0	207,855
TOTAL INCLE	199,000	1,190,000	487,500	1,597,000	900,929	2,136,041

Country Programs

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Definitions – The acronyms PD&S and ICASS are used repeatedly throughout this document. Their definitions are as follows:

Program Development and Support (PD&S) - PD&S funds pay for the salaries, benefits, allowances, and training of U.S. and locally engaged direct-hire and contract personnel. This includes travel, administrative, operational, maintenance, and equipment costs for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Country-based PD&S is also used to pay each post's International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) bills for its INL program.

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) - The ICASS system is the principal means by which the U.S. Government provides and shares the cost of common administrative support at its more than 200 diplomatic and consular posts overseas. The ICASS system seeks to provide quality services at the lowest cost, while attempting to ensure that each agency bears the cost of its presence overseas.

Africa

Africa Regional (TSCTP)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
3,000	2,500	4,500

Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counterterrorism capabilities, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces. INCLE funds will assist in the development of the capacities of law enforcement organizations in the pan-Sahel (Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region, such as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).

Program Goals and Objectives

The Africa Regional program supports Countering Terrorism and Peace and Security objectives in the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plans of the regional countries. It also supports INL's Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Combating Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To provide training, technical assistance and equipment support to civilian law enforcement organizations to build their capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist events.

FY 2011 Program

Security Sector Reform

- **Mali Police Project:** Funding will deploy a police advisor to Mali to facilitate police training and technical assistance planning and implementation. This is an ongoing project.

- **Mauritania Police Project:** Funding will deploy a police advisor to Mauritania to facilitate police training and technical assistance planning and implementation. This is an ongoing project.
- **Chad Police Project:** Funding will support training and technical assistance to professionalize Chadian law enforcement organizations and strengthen border control capacity. This is a new project. If able, a Niger program may be considered in addition to or in lieu of this program.

Africa Regional			
INL BUDGET			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)			
<i>Security Sector Reform</i>	2,200	2,170	4,050
Sub-Total	2,200	2,170	4,050
Trafficking in Persons	475	-	-
Program Development and Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	200	230	230
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	100
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	20
<i>Program Support</i>	125	100	100
Sub-Total	325	330	450
Total	3,000	2,500	4,500

Benin

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	850

Program Overview

Benin is a transit zone for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The Government of Benin (GOB) has the potential to become a valuable partner in regional counternarcotics efforts. Given the importance of Benin as a West Africa regional partner, USG funding to support improved internal security, accompanied by respect for civil liberties and human rights, and to combat regional organized crime are of paramount importance to U.S. interests.

USG support of improved internal security also includes strengthening the capacity of the Beninese criminal justice sector to address crimes of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Benin’s criminal justice sector severely lacks the skills needed to adequately protect women from SGBV. Rape, defilement and domestic violence crimes are often met with impunity.

Program Goals and Objectives

Both Benin programs support Embassy Cotonou’s FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan and the President’s FY 2011 Drug Control Program, which identify combating SGBV and counternarcotics as major priorities.

Objective 1: To assist law enforcement to conduct criminal investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of mid and senior level members of trafficking organizations.

Objective 2: To enhance judges’ understanding of complex crimes, including narco-trafficking and money laundering, so they can adjudicate such cases.

Objective 3: Increase capacity of the Beninese law enforcement sector to successfully investigate cases of SGBV, and of the judiciary, to competently adjudicate such cases.

FY 2011 Program

Counternarcotics

- This program will support the development of effective, professional, and accountable criminal justice institution able to contribute regional West Africa counternarcotics efforts. The project will likely focus on the Judicial Police and judges. This is a new program.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence

- Previously funded through the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative, this bilateral program will increase the capacity of criminal justice sector to respond professionally to instances of SGBV and domestic violence in Benin. This is an ongoing program.

Benin			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	-	-	475
Counternarcotics	-	-	335
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	40
SubTotal	-	-	40
Total	-	-	850

Cape Verde

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
500	603	1,000

Program Overview

Cape Verde is a transit zone for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through Cape Verde flow back to the same organizations that move cocaine to the United States, reinforcing their financial strength. The Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) is a valuable partner and plays a leading role in regional counternarcotics efforts. The U.S. government should continue partnering with like-minded West African governments to address the transnational threats posed by narco-trafficking.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Cape Verde program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan, which identifies combating transnational crime as its first priority.

Objective 1: To assist law enforcement to conduct criminal investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of mid and senior level members of trafficking organizations.

Objective 2: To assist the GOCV and civil society with drug awareness education and other demand reduction efforts.

Objective 3: To enhance the capacity of the GOCV justice system in order to combat corruption and strengthen effectiveness in order to promote the rule of law in compliance with international standards.

FY 2011 Program

Peace and Security

- Law enforcement support will enhance the development of effective, professional, and accountable security sector institutions able to contribute to Cape Verde's counternarcotics efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically

- Funds will improve the capabilities of the criminal justice system to fight corruption, and promote rule of law and human rights in order to support transparency and good governance. This is a new project.

Cape Verde			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Peace and Security	475	553	500
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	450
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	25	50	50
SubTotal	25	50	50
Total	500	603	1,000

Democratic Republic of Congo

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
1,500	1,700	6,000

Program Overview

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), despite a resurgence of violence in the eastern provinces in 2009, continues to emerge from a brutal and complex conflict. However, the security situation remains precarious, and the DRC government has been unable to agree to a coherent plan for security sector reform. A continuing priority, as cooperation increases amongst countries in the region, is assistance to the Congolese National Police and customs authorities on border controls. U.S. assistance supports Congolese and international donors' efforts to reform Congo's security sector and reinforce central African regional stability.

Program Goals and Objectives

The DRC program supports the Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security: The DRC achieves peace in the east and regional stability and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To improve Democratic Republic of Congo capacities in border control, customs, and related policing efforts.

Objective 2: To build the capacity of law enforcement services in the Democratic Republic of Congo to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes.

Objective 3: To increase coordination amongst international donors to ensure assistance efforts are reinforcing and complementary.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to control point of entry-based immigration, identify and track illegal immigration and trafficking of drugs, weapons, contraband, and persons. This is an on-going program.
- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. The Narcotics and Law Enforcement Advisor will establish law enforcement initiatives such as providing training in basic policing skills to help increase Congolese capacity. This is a new program.

Democratic Republic of Congo			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Crime Control/Civilian Police	1,450		
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,600	5,425
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	400
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	75
<i>Program Support</i>	50	100	100
SubTotal	50	100	575
Total	1,500	1,700	6,000

Djibouti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
300	-	750

Program Overview

Djibouti is a critical partner for stability in the Horn of Africa region, especially given potential threats from extremists operating in neighboring Somalia, Yemen, and the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, as well as the hostile government in Eritrea. Given the military's shift of emphasis to defending the northern frontier against Eritrea, the development of the police as the institution responsible for internal security is vital. This new program would assist the Djiboutian criminal justice system, especially law enforcement agencies, to address regional threats such as piracy and terrorism. The U.S. assistance is vital given the relevance of each of these types of threats to U.S. interests, and the general U.S. interest in a stable Horn of Africa.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Djibouti program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan peace and security priority, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals for criminal justice sector capacity building, and transnational crime.

Objective 1: Assist the Djiboutian criminal justice sector to better provide internal security, such that Djibouti is both responsive to the security needs of its public and remains a key partner for stability within the Horn of Africa region. This could include police training to respond to threats of terrorism, or other extremists operating in the region.

Objective 2: Increase the capacity of Djibouti to contribute to a regional criminal justice system to counter piracy and other related threats to international security. This could include increasing the capacity of the Djiboutian coast guard, corrections facilities, or maritime training center, or other related law enforcement and security measures.

FY 2011 Program

Criminal Justice Sector Support

- Internal Security:** This program will evaluate the role of the police and other criminal justice sector actors in providing internal security for the public of Djibouti while facing regional threats. After an initial assessment by Embassy Djibouti staff, with support from INL, specific and timely programmatic goals will be developed and executed to develop and maintain Djibouti's capacity as a regional partner for stability in the Horn of Africa. This is a new project.
- Counter-Piracy:** To support ongoing review of the dynamic counter-piracy criminal justice efforts in the Horn of Africa, funds will be used to support those sectors of the criminal justice sector in Djibouti that are deemed useful to combating piracy, and other related threats to regional stability. This is a new project.

Djibouti			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Trafficking in Persons	285	-	-
Criminal Justice Sector Support	-	-	712
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	15	-	38
SubTotal	15	-	38
Total	300	-	750

Ethiopia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	500

Program Overview

The Ethiopia program will support criminal justice sector and police reform to build capacity to address regional and organized crime. It is especially important that the Ethiopian criminal justice sector be able to adequately address regional threats, especially given the nexus of organized criminal networks, violent extremism, and regional instability. Patterns of child-trafficking also represent a disturbing pattern of organized crime in the region. This program is especially important to U.S. interests given the importance of the stability of Ethiopia to the stability of the Horn of Africa as a whole.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Ethiopia program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan peace and security priority toward assisting Ethiopia to address regional threats and internal security, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals for criminal justice sector development, and transnational crime.

Objective 1: Develop the capacity of Ethiopian criminal justice sector to address regional organized crime such as trafficking and violent extremism. This will likely focus on national law enforcement agencies. These efforts will also take into consideration the overall professionalism and responsiveness of internal security forces relative to the Ethiopian public.

FY 2011 Program

Criminal Justice Sector Support

- **Regional and Organized Crime:** This program will evaluate the role of the police and other criminal justice sector actors in providing internal security while facing regional threats. The thematic emphasis of these efforts may include both counter-terrorism and anti-trafficking. After an

initial assessment by Embassy Addis Ababa staff, with support from INL, specific and timely programmatic goals will be developed and executed to develop and maintain Ethiopia's capacity as a regional partner for stability in the Horn of Africa. This is a new program.

Ethiopia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Criminal Justice Sector Support	-	-	475
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	25
SubTotal	-	-	25
Total	-	-	500

Ghana

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
500	500	1,700

Program Overview

Ghana is a transit country for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through Ghana flow back to the same organizations that move cocaine to the United States, reinforcing their financial strength. The Government of Ghana (GOG) and the U.S. government cooperate on valuable counternarcotics operations. The U.S. government should continue partnering with governments in the region that are dedicated to addressing the threat of narco-trafficking.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Ghana program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan, which identifies enhancing the security environment as a key goal. Specifically, the embassy seeks to increase the capability and will to fight domestic and transnational crime.

Objective 1: To expand Ghana's counternarcotics efforts by building the justice system's capacity to fight corruption and prosecute and adjudicate respective cases against mid and senior level members of trafficking organizations.

Objective 2: To bolster judicial cooperation between the United States and Ghana.

FY 2011 Program
Rule of Law and Human Rights

- The **Justice Sector Support Project** will develop capacity and accountability structures within Ghana's justice system, and address corruption.

Ghana			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Counternarcotics	500	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		450	-
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,615
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	50	85
SubTotal	-	50	85
Total	500	500	1,700

Guinea

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
100	-	500

Program Overview

Guinea is in a period of transition. A key element in consolidating the transition to democracy is security sector reform. The security sector forces have contributed to instability, which affects Guinea and the larger region, and have been involved in narco-trafficking and other transnational crimes. In order for the military to remove itself from daily involvement in internal security, civilian law enforcement capacity needs to be strengthened.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Guinea program supports two of the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan goals: returning the security forces to their constitutional roles while increasing professionalism and strengthening their capacity to counter transnational threats.

Objective 1: To assist law enforcement to assume greater responsibility for internal security, including enforcing laws against transnational crime.

FY 2011 Program

Counternarcotics/Transnational Crime

- The **Law Enforcement Support Project** will bolster the operational effectiveness of Guinean law enforcement. In addition, the project will address targeted sections of law enforcement management and administration for institutional development. This is a new project.

Guinea			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Transnational Crime/Counternarcotics	100	-	475
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	25
SubTotal	-	-	25
Total	100	-	500

Guinea-Bissau

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
100	1,500	3,000

Program Overview

Guinea-Bissau is a transit zone for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through Guinea-Bissau flow back to the same organizations that move cocaine to the United States, reinforcing their financial strength. When global cocaine markets shifted and cocaine started transiting West Africa in significant quantities, Guinea-Bissau was one of the initial trafficking hubs. Narco-trafficking affects Guinea-Bissau's efforts to conduct security sector reform and must be addressed to support the international community's investments in peace-building in Guinea-Bissau.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Guinea-Bissau program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan, which identifies combating narco-trafficking as its second highest priority.

Objective 1: To assist law enforcement to conduct criminal investigations that support successful prosecutions of mid and senior level members of trafficking organizations.

Objective 2: To assist prosecutors and judges to prosecute and adjudicate cases against mid and senior level members of trafficking organizations.

Objective 3: To enhance the effectiveness of the entire criminal justice system by developing a functioning corrections system.

FY 2011 Program

Counternarcotics

- The **Law Enforcement Support Project** will continue the development of the Judicial Police as an effective, professional, and accountable institution able to contribute to Guinea-Bissau's counternarcotics efforts. This is an ongoing project.
- The **Judicial Support Project** will develop skills, particularly among prosecutors, and build on accountability structures within the judicial sector. This is an ongoing project.

Guinea-Bissau			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Counternarcotics	-	-	2,850
Transnational Crime	50	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,400	-
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	50	100	150
SubTotal	-	100	150
Total	100	1,500	3,000

Kenya

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
—	—	2,000

Program Overview

The violence that swept Kenya from December 2007 to February 2008 highlighted longstanding institutional, electoral and socio-economic factors that had been undermining Kenya's democracy and prospects for long-term stability. For Kenya to continue to be the important strategic partner it has been for decades, it must undertake significant reforms. Among the key areas requiring reform is the Kenyan criminal justice sector. The capacity of the Kenyan system to address crimes such as sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and regional piracy is increasing due to ongoing efforts by INL and other partners but much more is needed. For example, Kenya's law enforcement sector severely lacks the skills needed to adequately protect women from SGBV. In addition, Kenya has borne the brunt of prosecutions of pirates attacking ships from all over the world, but struggles with limited personnel and institutional weaknesses in the judicial sector. Given the importance of Kenya as a regional partner, USG funding to support improved internal security, accompanied by respect for civil liberties and human rights, and to combat regional organized crime is of paramount importance to U.S. interests.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Kenya program supports the Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan peace and security priorities toward continuing the development of the criminal justice sector in Kenya. The Kenya program supports INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals for criminal justice systems, security sector reform and transnational crime.

Objective 1: Support Kenyan efforts for national police reform. INL will support the ongoing Kenyan-led efforts to transform the Kenyan police forces into publicly responsive and professional services.

Objective 2: Increase capacity of Kenyan law enforcement to investigate and successfully prosecute cases of SGBV and of the Kenyan judiciary to competently adjudicate such cases.

Objective 3: Assist the Kenyan law enforcement and judicial sectors in their efforts to improve criminal prosecution, including piracy cases.

FY 2011 Program

Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- **National Police Reform:** Previously funded through 1207 funds provided after the post-election violence in 2007 and 2008, this project will support Kenyan-led efforts toward national police reform. This is an ongoing program.
- **Sexual and Gender Based Violence:** Previously funded through the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative, this bilateral program will increase the capacity of the police to respond professionally to instances of SGBV and domestic violence in Kenya. This is an ongoing program.
- **Counter-Piracy and Judicial Reform:** Previously supported through the nexus with counterterrorism and anti-money laundering, this program will support a Resident Legal Advisor to focus on improving Kenya's ability to effectively and efficiently prosecute crime, with a significant focus on piracy cases. This RLA will continue efforts to assist Kenya's Department of Public Prosecution and judiciary. This is an ongoing program.

Kenya

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Criminal Justice Sector Reform	-	-	1,880
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	70
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	50
SubTotal	-	-	120
Total	-	-	2,000

Liberia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
4,130	9,000	17,000

Program Overview

Decades of instability and conflict have weakened many of the countries in West Africa, and problems frequently have spilled over borders and undermined already troubled states. This state of affairs has the potential to undermine West Africa's general stability, good governance and development, and threatens U.S. strategic objectives in the region. These same conditions have also resulted in West Africa becoming a significant transshipment point for narcotics, further exacerbating the potential for regional instability.

As Liberia continues to emerge from a 14-year civil war, which ended in 2003, the Government of Liberia (GOL) requires significant external donor support in order to provide for its own peace, security and rule of law. Since 2003, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has had the lead in supporting the GOL with reforming and developing the Liberia National Police (LNP). With the planned drawdown of UNMIL in 2012 after the presidential elections, the ability of the GOL to contribute to the country's peace and security becomes critical.

Program Goals and Objectives

INL programs support the international community and the GOL's goals to strengthen, develop and reform its police and other criminal justice institutions. These programs are part of the increased USG policy focus on these issues enunciated by the Secretary of State and the Bureau of African Affairs in 2009 and 2010. They support the Embassy's FY 2012 Mission Strategic Resource Plan priorities of peace and security and rule of law, and INL's FY 2012 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of counternarcotics and criminal justice development. The programs will also implement the recommendations of the INL-led interagency 2010 counternarcotics assessment of West Africa.

Objective 1: To further strengthen law enforcement's ability to contribute to Liberia's peace and security and increased adherence to laws and international standards.

Objective 2: To increase the capacity of criminal justice institutions to provide rule of law in Liberia and increased adherence to laws and international standards.

Objective 3: To strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice institutions' capacity to combat narcotics trafficking in the region.

FY 2011 Program

Stability Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **The Civilian Police (CivPol) Program** consists of U.S. advisors and the provision of equipment and infrastructure development. The advisors include police officers and related experts who either are seconded to UNMIL or work directly with the LNP. The CivPol program will continue to support the development of the LNP and its Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and Police Support Unit (PSU). Increased numbers of U.S. police officers, primarily seconded to UNMIL, will continue to work with the LNP as trainers, mentors and advisors. Significant assistance will begin outside of the capital. This is an on-going program.
 - The Senior Advisor Team will increase in and continue to support the LNP leadership in institutional reform and capacity building, including foci on personnel policies, internal affairs, general management and administration of the LNP and a civilian oversight mechanism.
 - Continued assistance for the PSU, which is responsible for low-grade civil disorder management, will be provided. Training and mentoring will include the areas of crowd and riot control and election security.
 - Additional ERU advisors will continue and expand upon field mentoring for the Unit within and outside of the capital. The ERU is responsible for supporting the PSU as necessary and responding to situations requiring high levels skill and experience.
 - Within the LNP, the training of civilians will be provided to take on certain administrative and logistical functions, such as

maintenance, human resource management and budgeting. Additional in-service training will be provided for officers in general and advanced policing skills such as evidence collection, crime scene preservation, problem solving, community policing, interviewing techniques and complex investigations.

- Assistance will also provide essential non-lethal equipment and infrastructure support such as construction and/or renovations in select locations throughout Liberia.

Governing Justly and Democratically

- **The Justice Sector Support Liberia (JSSL) Program**, consisting of rule of law advisors and the provision of equipment and infrastructure support, will continue to strengthen criminal justice institutions. JSSL legal experts will work with judicial, justice and corrections institutions. JSSL program activities will begin to expand outside of Monrovia, building on FY 2010 activities and successes. Particular emphasis will be given to increasing the reach of these institutions outside of the capital, furthering the capacity of personnel and infrastructure development. This is an on-going program.
 - The number of JSSL advisers will increase from approximately five to 10. Through mentoring, training and advising activities, they will foster institutional reform, build capacity and encourage a more consistent and effective justice process among the criminal justice institutions.
 - Both technical and material assistance will be provided to begin working with all responsible criminal justice institutions to develop a functioning national corrections system.
 - Building on past activities, attention will be given to implementing a case management system for all affected justice sector institutions.
 - Technical assistance will be provided to further strengthen police-prosecutor cooperation.
 - Continued training of prosecutors will be provided through the creation of permanent local training mechanisms.
 - Technical assistance will be provided in reviewing and updating the criminal procedure code.
 - Sustained JSSL activities will expand outside of the capital area, including technical assistance, training, equipping and physical infrastructure development.

Transnational Crime

- Funds will strengthen the capacity of the LNP to respond to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa. The program will begin implementing the recommendations of the INL interagency counternarcotics assessment to assist in reform of outdated legislation and to provide other assistance to strengthen the GOL's counternarcotics capabilities. These are new activities.

Liberia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Ops & Security Sector Reform	3,730	8,550	9,300
Governing Justly and Democratically			6,200
Transnational Crime			1,000
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	150	200	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	50	50	75
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	150	150	150
<i>Program Support</i>	50	50	75
SubTotal	400	450	500
Total	4,130	9,000	17,000

Mauritania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	330

Program Overview

As an area of operation for Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the site of numerous recent terrorist attacks against Western targets, Mauritania is critically important for U.S. counterterrorism goals in the Sahel region. The Government of Mauritania's (GOM's) capacity for action remains limited and it is in U.S. interests to strengthen the GOM's ability to counter the terrorist threat in Mauritania and the Sahel region.

Program Goals and Objectives

The program supports Countering the Terrorist Threat objective in the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan. It also supports INL's Bureau Strategic Plan goal Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To provide training, technical assistance and equipment support to civilian law enforcement organizations to build their capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist events.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Support

- The **Mauritania Law Enforcement Project** will support training and technical assistance to law enforcement organizations to build capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist activity. This is an ongoing program.

Mauritania

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Support			310
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	20
SubTotal	-	-	20
Total	-	-	330

Mozambique

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	300	600

Program Overview

Mozambique's vast landmass, coupled with its limited capacity to patrol land and sea borders, raises counterterrorism and counternarcotics concerns. Mozambique operates as the southern Africa "middleman" for African and Asian criminal activities, including trafficking in narcotics, persons, and other contraband; alien smuggling; money laundering; and financial crime. The Government of Mozambique's current leadership, anticipated to remain unchanged through 2014, views the U.S. government favorably and wishes to increase strategic military, economic, security, and political linkages with the United States. The U.S. assistance in Mozambique capitalizes on the opportunity to build a broader base of engagement and advance U.S. government goals for the southern African region.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Mozambique program supports the Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Achieving Peace and Security and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building, Security Sector Reform (SSR), and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To improve border control at land borders and seaports of entry.

Objective 2: To improve law enforcement capabilities in Mozambique through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations.

Objective 3: To improve the Government of Mozambique's capacity to detect and address corruption.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of Mozambique to control point of entry-based immigration, identify and track illegal immigration and trafficking of drugs, contraband and persons. This is an on-going program.
- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. Funds will also help develop and implement modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select police training facilities. This is a new program.

Transnational Crime

- **Financial Crimes and Money Laundering Program** funds will provide technical assistance, training and equipment to the Mozambican law enforcement sector for detecting, investigating, and prosecuting corruption. This is an on-going program.

Mozambique			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	275	275
Transnational Crime	-	-	275
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	25	50
SubTotal	-	25	50
Total	-	300	600

Nigeria

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
720	500	2,500

Program Overview

Nigeria – an important West African oil producing nation with the largest population in sub-Saharan Africa – is a major drug transiting country and source of other major transnational crimes, including money laundering and financial fraud. Widespread corruption presents a serious threat to stable democratic development. Augmenting the capabilities of Nigerian law enforcement agencies can reduce the impact of these criminal activities on U.S. interests.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Nigeria program supports the host government's anti-drug and other public programs to combat crime and corruption. The program also supports the U.S. Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of supporting Peace and Security and the INL FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: Significantly disrupt the movement of illicit drugs through Nigeria to the United States and Europe, particularly targeting the investigation, arrest and prosecution of key organized crime figures.

Objective 2: Assist law enforcement to conduct investigations resulting in arrests and prosecutions of key figures in transnational crimes.

Objective 3: Bolster Nigeria's security sector capacity and build reform capabilities in order to counter narcotics trafficking and other transnational crimes.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- Narcotics Advisory Project will expand the capability of Nigeria's counternarcotics agency to investigate, arrest and prosecute key drug traffickers and to cooperate with U.S. law enforcement. This is an ongoing project started with prior-year funding.
- Ports and Border Security Project will support Nigerian customs agency efforts to augment ports and border security measures interdicting drug and other illegal cross-border activities. This is an ongoing project started with prior-year funding.

Counternarcotics

- Funds will provide logistical, technical, legal, and policy assistance aimed toward the interception of trafficked drugs, apprehending traffickers. This is a new program.

Transnational Crime

- This program will promote international cooperation and coordination by providing training and technical assistance to build institutional capacity for combating international activities to include but not limited to corruption and extradition. This is a new program.

Nigeria			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	-	1,000
Counternarcotics	-	-	400
Transnational Crime	-	-	400
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>250</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>250</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>
SubTotal	600	500	700
Total	720	500	2,500

Senegal

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	1,500

Program Overview

Senegal is a transit zone for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through Senegal flow back to the same organizations that move cocaine to the United States, reinforcing their financial strength. The Government of Senegal (GOS) is a regional leader. In 2010, for example, the GOS hosted a Ministerial conference on counternarcotics attended by representatives of West African, European, and U.S. governments. The U.S. embassy in Senegal is also responsible for our diplomatic relations, including foreign assistance, in Guinea-Bissau.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Senegal program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan, which includes a goal of *countering transnational crime*. The embassy specifically seeks the opening of a Narcotics Affairs Office within Mission Dakar.

Objective 1: Provide reform-based assistance to security sectors to build capacity to deter and prevent national and transnational security threats.

Objective 2: To increase accountability within the justice and law enforcement sectors.

FY 2011 Program

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- The Justice Sector Accountability Project will focus on policies and procedures justice institutions. In response to growing concerns over

corruption, this project will seek to minimize the opportunities for corrupt behavior within the criminal justice sector. This is a new project.

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- The Law Enforcement Reform Project will focus on reform based capacity building within Senegal's law enforcement sector. This is a new project
- Technical assistance, advice, and training on fundamental capacity and capacity building will be provided by developing a Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS). The NAS will support INL programming in Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, and the larger West Africa region.

Senegal			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	500
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	500
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	400
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	75
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	25
SubTotal	-	-	500
Total	-	-	1,500

Sierra Leone

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
250	250	1,200

Program Overview

Sierra Leone is a transit zone for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through Sierra Leone flow back to the same organizations that move cocaine to the United States, reinforcing their financial strength. The Government of Sierra Leone has been a key counternarcotics partner in the region. In 2008, a plane carrying over 700 kilograms of cocaine landed in Sierra Leone. The government arrested those involved, tried them, and then expelled three individuals into U.S. custody.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Sierra Leone program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan. The highest priority for the embassy is that Sierra Leone become a reliable partner in regional security, preventing crime, and terrorism.

Objective 1: To assist law enforcement to conduct criminal investigations that support successful prosecutions of mid- and senior-level members of trafficking organizations.

Objective 2: To assist prosecutors and judges to prosecute and adjudicate cases against mid and senior-level members of trafficking organizations.

FY 2011 Program

Counternarcotics

- The **Law Enforcement Support Project** will continue to support the United Nation's West Africa Coastal Initiative (WACI). As a member of WACI, Sierra Leone is partnering with the international community to establish a Transnational Crime Unit. The Law Enforcement Support

Project will enable WACI to address not only operational capacity, but also further develop institutional capacity, with a focus on strategic planning. This is an ongoing project.

- The **Judicial Support Project** will develop skills, particularly among prosecutors, and accountability structures within the judicial sector. This is a new project.

Sierra Leone			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Counternarcotics	200		1,140
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		225	-
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	50	25	60
SubTotal	50	25	60
Total	250	250	1,200

Somalia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
—	—	2,000

Program Overview

The FY 2011 program will build upon the existing 1207 funding and will focus on developing the skills of the criminal justice sector. The inability of Somali institutions to provide internal security and to combat organized crime and violent extremism damages U.S. interests both regionally in the Horn of Africa and more globally. It is vital to U.S. interests that criminal justice sector development efforts in Somalia receive support.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Somalia program supports the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan peace and security priority toward strengthening the security sector to enable Somali authorities to provide security for their people, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals for criminal justice sector development, security sector reform, and transnational crime.

Objective 1: Promote areas of stability within Somalia, with the aim of promoting stability within Somalia as a whole. This will increase not only the stability of Somalia, but also of the entire Horn of Africa.

FY 2011 Program

Criminal Justice Sector Development

- Initially supported through 1207 funds, this program will support the development of a sustainable and independent criminal justice sector in Somalia. INL will support law enforcement initiatives including criminal justice, community security and policing, and civilian police training. The specific activities will be determined by the Bureau of African Affairs and INL to be timely and relevant to advancing the objectives outlined above. This is an ongoing program.

Somalia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Criminal Justice Sector Development	-	-	1,900
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	100
SubTotal	-	-	100
Total	-	-	2,000

South Africa

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	3,000

Program Overview

South Africa is an anchor of stability and prosperity for the southern African region. However, South Africa has one of the most critical crime problems in the world and is an attractive operating environment for organized crime and terrorist groups. Porous borders and inadequate controls expose South Africa to an influx of illegal goods, including weapons. The Government of South Africa has been reluctant to seek U.S. government assistance, but recent law enforcement cooperation has been increasing in depth and range. The South Africa program will capitalize on these overtures to increase South African law enforcement capacity and reinforce regional southern African stability.

Program Goals and Objectives

The South Africa program supports the Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security: Increase Capacity to Fight Crime and Terrorism, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To improve the Government of South Africa's capacity to detect, deter and prosecute complex crime.

Objective 2: To train the South African police to effectively operate against national and transnational crime.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and

professionalization of law enforcement organizations. The Narcotics and Law Enforcement Advisor will establish law enforcement initiatives such as providing training in basic policing skills and forensics to help increase South African capacity. This is a new program.

- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of South Africa to control point of entry-based immigration, identify and track illegal immigration and trafficking of drugs, contraband and persons. This is a new program.
- **Financial Crimes and Money Laundering Program** funds will provide technical assistance, training and equipment to the South African law enforcement sector for detecting, investigating, and prosecuting complex transnational and organized crime. This is an on-going program.

South Africa			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	2,250
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	450
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	100
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	150
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	50
SubTotal	-	-	750
Total	-	-	3,000

Sudan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
15,400	16,000	53,950

Program Overview

The 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ended the twenty-two year civil war between the Khartoum-based Government of Sudan (GOS) and the southern rebel group, the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), and created the semi-autonomous Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). The CPA also established a federal system in which the GOSS exercises substantial authority for the internal affairs and security of the ten states in the South, included agreements on disputed areas, granted semi-autonomy on internal affairs to the GOSS, established a timeline for withdrawals of Northern troops from the South, provided for revenue sharing and called for elections to be held in 2009 (though these were completed in 2010), and referenda on Southern independence and the status of Abyei to take place in 2011.

Established in 2005, the INL program in Sudan focuses on two main components. The first is the development of a Southern Sudanese criminal justice sector to better support the CPA, maintain security, enhance governance and ensure a peaceful referendum through effective civilian policing. This component consists of three mutually dependent pillars that support a functioning criminal justice sector in the South: assistance to the police, to the judiciary, and to corrections. The second component consists of support to two distinct United Nations (UN) missions in their efforts to provide security and stability in Darfur and Sudan through civilian policing.

Irrespective of the outcome of the referendum in 2011, the Southern Sudan Police Services (SSPS) will require significant donor assistance for strategic planning, training, and infrastructure development in order to accommodate the necessary and projected increase of competent police officers within the SSPS. Maintaining security and stability in the Darfur region also will be a concern during these uncertain times. Funds will provide technical assistance and

training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as for civilian police support to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and UN-AU Mission in Darfur. These activities will be managed by the State Department.

Program Goals and Objectives

The U.S. played a significant role in the CPA negotiation, and as a result, a guiding principle in USG policy in Southern Sudan has been support of the CPA, including building capacity of GOSS to provide governance and security in preparation for the 2011 referendum and beyond. INL programs are an integral component of the President's strategy for Sudan announced in October of 2009, especially relative to two of the key objectives: a definitive end to conflict, gross human rights abuses, and genocide in Darfur; and implementation of the North-South CPA that results in a peaceful post-2011 Sudan, or an orderly path toward two separate and viable states at peace with each other.

Objective 1- Criminal Justice Sector Development as a vital component of security sector transformation in Southern Sudan: To enhance governance, rule of law, security and peace benefits for the Southern Sudanese people through comprehensive development and capacity building of legitimate criminal justice sector institutions in Southern Sudan. This includes the development of the enforcement, judicial, and corrections pillars of the civil security sector of Southern Sudan. Additionally, INL will explore means to improve the criminal justice sector capacity to deter, investigate and prosecute sexual and gender based violence.

Objective 2 – Support to UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS): Support UNMIS mentoring and training of local police to help develop them into an effective, transparent, and legitimate police force to which the public will turn.

Objective 3 – Support to UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID): Support UNAMID's civilian police mandate which includes helping to stand up a functioning local police force and helping to maintain peace and security through protection of civilians.

FY 2011 Program

Development of the Southern Sudan Police Service (Ongoing)

- The number of advisors from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will be increased to assign experienced law enforcement officers to SSPS headquarters and to provide training in various facilities, with primary training programs being conducted around Jonglei and Lakes states. These advisors will support the strategic planning capacity of the SSPS and the development of technical skills. INL will continue to expand training operations in Juba, Rumbek (Lakes state), and Bor (Jonglei state), as well as other states.
- Illiteracy continues to be a major problem within the SSPS, and literacy programs for the police are extremely limited. As such, INL also will continue to plan programs that address this critical need.
- INL will explore the possibility of adding a gender based violence component to SSPS training through the use of FY 2011 funds.

Development of the Southern Sudanese Judicial System (Ongoing)

- Resident Legal Advisors will support judicial structures as they are determined through the implementation of the CPA and the national referendum. This will include support to legal education institutions, courts, liaisons from the police or corrections services to the judicial sector, legislative development, or assistance to the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development. Funds will support linkages between the formal judicial structure and the customary law system in Southern Sudan. This will follow on research previously funded by INL and implemented by the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Development of the Southern Sudanese Correctional Service (Ongoing)

- Corrections advisors will improve the management of corrections systems in Southern Sudan. Activities to support corrections institutions in Southern Sudan will include training of key corrections personnel, critical health and sanitation projects, and improved corrections management techniques including the protection of vulnerable populations.

Support to UN Missions (Ongoing)

- Parallel to the bilateral efforts, INL will continue to support UNMIS and UNAMID in assisting the local police to build enforcement capacity

through training and mentoring. INL plans to increase the number of civilian police, judicial, and corrections advisors seconded to the UN who will train and mentor local police, as well as provide equipment and other training support. INL also plans to continue supporting Formed Police Units deploying to UNAMID through equipment and training.

Sudan			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Police Development and Reform			
<i>Development of the Southern Sudan Police Service</i>	6,100	7,750	18,350
Criminal Justice Development			
<i>Development of the Southern Sudanese Judicial System</i>	1,850	1,000	9,600
<i>Development of the Southern Sudanese Correctional Service</i>	1,450	1,250	10,000
SubTotal	3,300	2,250	19,600
Crime Control/Civilian Police			
<i>Support to UN Missions</i>	5,000	5,000	15,000
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	300	300	300
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	200	200	200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	100	100	100
<i>Program Support</i>	400	400	400
SubTotal	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	15,400	16,000	53,950

Tanzania

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	450	950

Program Overview

Tanzania, the site of one of two U.S. Embassy bombings in 1998, remains vulnerable to international crime and terrorism. The Government of Tanzania, recognizing this threat, continues to partner and coordinate their defense and law enforcement agencies with the U.S. government to detect and obstruct terrorist and other international criminal activities. However, capacity to combat illegal migration and trafficking is limited. Corruption reduces that capacity further. As a historically stable state, and integral member of both eastern and southern African regional associations, the U.S. assistance is critical in improving Tanzanian law enforcement capabilities and reinforcing regional stability.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Tanzania program supports the Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Promoting Peace and Security and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: To improve law enforcement capabilities in Tanzania through the continued modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations.

Objective 2: To increase Tanzania's capacity to control its borders through trainings and technical assistance.

Objective 3: To increase Tanzanian capacity and willingness to detect, investigate and prosecute piracy along the east African coast.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. Funds will be used to expand programming at select police training facilities, and to develop and implement strategic plans for improving law enforcement training. This is an ongoing program.
- The **Border Security Program** will develop the capability of the Government of Tanzania to control point of entry-based immigration, customs, and law enforcement units to interdict criminal elements, and to quickly and accurately share information with relevant agencies. This is a new program.
- **Anti-Piracy Program** funds will improve Tanzanian law enforcement capacity to detect, arrest, and prosecute pirates along the east African coast through training and technical assistance. This is a new program.

Tanzania			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	425	900
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	25	50
SubTotal	-	25	50
Total	-	450	950

The Gambia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	500

Program Overview

The Gambia is a transit zone for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is a threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through The Gambia flow back to the same organizations that move cocaine to the United States, reinforcing their financial strength. Power in The Gambia is extremely centralized, including a judiciary with limited independence. Supporting effective checks and balances within The Gambian government is an essential component to a successful counternarcotics strategy.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Gambia program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan. The highest priority for the embassy is strengthening democratic institutions and practices in government and civil society.

Objective 1: To assist The Gambian Bar Association and other members of civil society increase judicial independence in The Gambia.

Objective 2: To develop the capacity of The Gambia's nascent Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), to assist in the investigation and prosecution of suspected money launderers, and to facilitate The Gambia FIU's certification by the Egmont Group.

FY 2011 Program

Counternarcotics

- The **Judicial Independence Project** will engage members of The Gambian Bar Association and others. Through facilitating fora where Gambian jurisprudence is discussed, the project aims to both address

concerns with the Drug Control Act and strengthen justice-focused sectors of civil society. This is a new project.

- The **Financial Intelligence Unit Project** will provide assistance to The Gambia's newly created FIU to build capacity in investigations and prosecutions of money laundering offenses. This is a new project.

The Gambia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Counternarcotics	-	-	475
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	25
SubTotal	-	-	25
Total	-	-	500

Togo

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	400

Program Overview

Togo is a transit zone for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Drug trafficking in West Africa is threat to regional security, good governance, and public health. The proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through Togo flow back to the same organizations that move cocaine to the United States, reinforcing their financial strength. The Government of Togo has partnered with the U.S. government and expelled wanted traffickers into U.S. custody. Through an interagency counternarcotics assessment, engaging the judiciary emerged as a key need.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Togo program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan (MSP). One of the goals is to improve internal security, primarily by addressing narco-trafficking. A supporting MSP objective is that drug traffickers be arrested and prosecuted.

Objective 1: To assist Togo's Justice sector to successfully prosecute and adjudicate transnational crime cases.

FY 2011 Program

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- The **justice development** project will engage Togolese judges and address the role of the judiciary in a comprehensive counternarcotics strategy in order to strengthen the legal framework and justice system to prosecute transnational crime cases. By exposing Togolese judges to standards in other countries, the project will seek to identify and cultivate a group of judges to lead judicial reform efforts. This is a new program.

Togo			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	380
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	20
SubTotal	-	-	20
Total	-	-	400

Uganda

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	235	1,535

Program Overview

Uganda continues to be a leader in East Africa and a strong partner to the U.S. in advancing wider regional peace and security goals in the Great Lakes region and its own northern region. Challenges stemming from the Lord's Resistance Army withdrawal in 2006 and recurring civil disturbances highlight a need for re-strengthening civilian law and order institutions nationwide.

Among the key needs for promoting Uganda's transition to a fully representative, multi-party democracy and restoring public confidence in Ugandan law enforcement institutions is the reform of the Ugandan criminal justice sector. Improving these institutions will enable Uganda to continue playing a strategic role in resolving regional transnational crime and terrorism threats.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Uganda program supports Embassy Kampala's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan regional peace and security priorities toward continuing the development of the criminal justice sector in Uganda.

Objective 1: Enhance the Ugandan Police Force's capacity to promote community oriented policing by improving collaboration between the police force and the public.

Objective 2: Support the development of a regional law enforcement academy.

Objective 3: Assist the Ugandan Police in its efforts to combat corruption and enhance the accountability of police officers.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Support

- **Community Policing project** will support Ugandan police efforts nationwide in establishing strong relationships with the communities they serve by effectively combating crime and addressing problems such as gender based violence, domestic violence, child abuse/neglect, human trafficking and other quality of life issues. INL's senior policing advisor is currently implementing this project. This is an ongoing project.
- **Regional Police Academy Project** will enhance the Ugandan Police Force by modernizing curricula, providing training materials, and teaching methodologies at both the academy and the in service levels. Uganda's national academy has begun to train police officers from neighboring countries such as Sudan and Somalia, and this project would assist the police in restructuring the curricula and reinforcing the skills of law enforcement personnel in Uganda and surrounding countries. This is an ongoing project.
- **Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Project** provides technical assistance to the Ugandan police to investigate transnational crimes and enhance their counter-terrorism capacity. This is an ongoing project.
- **Professional Standards Unit Project** will continue the development of policies and procedures as well as provide training for internal affairs operations and investigations. This is a new project.

Uganda			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Trafficking in Persons	-	210	-
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	1,435
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	70
<i>Program Support</i>	-	25	30
SubTotal	-	25	100
Total	-	235	1,535

Zambia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	900

Program Overview

Zambia has been a pillar of peace and stability in southern Africa. However, noting limited capacity within its security forces to monitor and control the borders, serve effectively in law enforcement operations, and fight terrorism, the Government of Zambia has requested U.S. government assistance in training and technical assistance to increase Zambian security sector capabilities. Building Zambian police forces' professional law enforcement capacity through training supports U.S. regional stability goals and strengthens the U.S.-Zambia bilateral partnership.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Zambia program supports the Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: To develop Zambian police force law enforcement capacity through trainings and technical assistance.

Objective 2: To increase Zambia's capacity to control its borders.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- **Police Development and Reform Program** funds will improve law enforcement capabilities through the modernization and professionalization of law enforcement organizations. Funds will also help develop and implement modern curricula and adult teaching methodologies in select police training facilities. This is a new project.

- **Border Security Program** funds will develop the capability of the Government of Zambia to control point of entry-based immigration, customs, and law enforcement units to interdict criminal elements, and to quickly and accurately share information with relevant agencies. This is a new project.

Zambia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	855
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	45
SubTotal	-	-	45
Total	-	-	900

East Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	-	670

Program Overview

Cambodia continues to face many institutional weaknesses that threaten to undermine its progress as a stable country. Cambodian law enforcement capacity remains quite low and the country faces growing narcotics production, trafficking, and consumption problems. Corruption remains pervasive in Cambodia, making it highly vulnerable to penetration by drug traffickers and foreign crime syndicates. U.S. assistance will combat narcotics trafficking and crime through targeted technical assistance to strengthen Cambodia's law enforcement institutions and personnel.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Cambodia program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security toward transforming Cambodia from a source of instability to effective regional partner, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: Provide reform-based assistance to law enforcement sectors to promote transparency and build capacities to deter and prevent national and transnational security threats, in a manner consistent with the rule of law, international human rights standards, and internationally accepted management practices.

Objective 2: Reduce avenues for transnational crime and illegal commerce by improving security force management and operational capacities.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement

- A Law Enforcement Advisor will provide technical assistance, advice, and training on fundamental capacity and capacity building on topics including, but not limited to, basic police training and restructuring and reform operations. This advisor will work with Embassy Phnom Penh's Law Enforcement Working Group, the Political section, the Regional Security Office, the FBI's resident Legal Attaché, and the Office of Defense Cooperation Chief, as well as INL's Regional Transnational Crime Affairs Office (TCAS) in the American Embassy, Bangkok to coordinate USG assistance. This is a new initiative.

Cambodia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement	-	-	655
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	15
SubTotal	-	-	15
Total	-	-	670

China

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
600	800	850

Program Overview

Over the past twenty years, China's political system has undergone serious and fundamental changes. China's efforts to establish a legal framework consistent with rule-of-law principles have prompted a vigorous and open debate within China's judicial, scholarly, and policy communities about possible future reforms. The United States' interest in China stems not only from its vast economic and political influence in East Asia-Pacific, South Central Asia and beyond, but also from the massive flow of precursor chemicals that are diverted for illicit use from within its borders, a desire to increase law enforcement cooperation as part of the U.S.-China Joint Liaison Group, and ongoing concerns about human rights that draw the regular attention of the U.S. Government and the international community.

Program Goals and Objectives

The China program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Promoting Human Rights and Religious Freedom and Support for U.S. Policies and Values and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To promote criminal justice sector reform.

Objective 2: To increase awareness of U.S. policies, practices, and legal frameworks to enhance understanding and facilitate increased law enforcement cooperation.

FY 2011 Program

Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- A Legal Advisor will work to promote criminal law reform, professionalize the criminal justice system, and enhance U.S.-PRC law enforcement cooperation by meeting with law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and judges, as well as non-governmental actors such as law students, professors, private attorneys, and other legal experts, to enhance understanding of the U.S. legal system and criminal procedures. This is an ongoing program.

China			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Criminal Justice Sector Reform/Resident Legal Advisor	600	775	825
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	25	25
SubTotal	-	25	25
Total	600	800	850

East Asia and Pacific Regional

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
—	1,300	1,300

Program Overview

Throughout the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region, porous borders, long cultural traditions of smuggling, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, and under-funded law enforcement institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional and international criminals flourish. It is also a situation conducive to the free movement of terrorists. In order to effectively counter cross-border crime, police and other security forces in the region must work together more effectively, sharing information and supporting each other's operational efforts. There is a clear and primary need to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement officials in the region, including through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and to build regional and sub-regional law enforcement capacity to interdict illegally trafficked goods, substances, and people, effectively investigate cases, counter terrorism, and dismantle organized crime syndicates. The best way to accomplish this is to expand the successful International Law Enforcement Academy model of basic to intermediate law enforcement instruction in the form of a moveable program capable of training considerably larger numbers of officers in each country coupled with robust cross-border liaison components in the curriculum.

Program Goals and Objectives

The EAP Regional program supports the EAP's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of meeting security challenges in Asia through strengthened treaty alliances and partnerships and the INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To disrupt and suppress the movement of illicit goods throughout Southeast Asia, including narcotics and other contraband, some of which is ultimately destined for the United States.

Objective 2: To facilitate cooperation among law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia to help them address cross-border crime, as well as to enhance the security and stability of the ASEAN sub-region and EAP region more broadly.

Objective 3: To combat corruption within and among law enforcement agencies.

FY 2011 Program

Peace and Security

- The **Peace and Security Project** builds regional countries' capacities to combat transnational security threats posed by terrorism and illicit cross-border trafficking of narcotics and other contraband, as well as money laundering, trafficking in persons and organized crime, through training, technical assistance and equipment donations. This is an ongoing project.

East Asia and the Pacific Regional			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Peace and Security	-	1,250	1,250
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	50	50
SubTotal	-	50	50
Total	-	1,300	1,300

Indonesia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
6,150	11,570	11,570

Program Overview

Indonesia is a strategic partner for the United States with growing regional and global influence. Indonesia is also home to the terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), and has been the target of several deadly terrorist attacks over the past decade. Since the start of INL assistance in 2000, the Government of Indonesia has embraced institutional reform of its law enforcement organizations and criminal justice system. The continued development of an effective civilian police force and support for prosecutorial and judicial reform will ensure Indonesia remains a key partner for the United States in combating transnational crime and terrorism.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Indonesia program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: To help law enforcement institutions build capacity to combat maritime threats, conduct investigations, respond to manmade and natural disasters, develop policies in line with international standards, enhance training curricula and protect human rights.

Objective 2: To assist prosecutors in cooperating with law enforcement to prosecute cases of terrorism, transnational crime, corruption and environmental crime.

Objective 3: To disrupt the movement of illicit drugs through Indonesia.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Support

- **Maritime Security Project** builds Indonesian National Police's (INP) capacity in maritime, port and border security through training, technical assistance and equipment donations. This is an ongoing project.
- **Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Project** provides training, technical assistance and equipment donations to build sustainable INP capacity to investigate transnational crimes and terrorism. This is an ongoing project.
- **Leadership and Management Project** trains senior and mid-level INP officers to effectively manage the organization. This is an ongoing project.
- **National Training and Curriculum Project** supports the reform, standardization and integration of the INP curriculum to develop highly skilled entry-level officers at all positions. This is an ongoing project.
- **Forensics Project** builds capacity within various INP units to collect and evaluate forensic evidence. This is an ongoing project.
- **Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) Project** trains law enforcement officials to respond to manmade or natural disasters. This is an ongoing project.

Criminal Justice Sector Reform

- **Legal Advisors** will assist in implementing a new criminal procedure code to move the Indonesian criminal justice system to a more adversarial, transparent and evidence-based system, while supporting efforts by Attorney General's Office to prosecute terrorists, combat corruption, and curb environmental crimes. This is an ongoing project.

Counternarcotics Assistance Program

- **Counternarcotics Project** will provide training, equipment and technical assistance on various topics that will build capacity of counternarcotics

law enforcement officials to combat the drug trade. This is an ongoing project.

Indonesia			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Support	4,180	8,595	8,570
Criminal Justice Sector Reform Program	1,500	2,500	2,500
Counternarcotics Assistance Program	450	450	475
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	20	25	25
SubTotal	20	25	25
Total	6,150	11,570	11,570

Laos

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
1,000	1,000	1,500

Program Overview

Laos, until recently the world's third largest producer of opium, has reduced cultivation to historically low levels by Laos' standards. However, the last several years have seen noticeable increases in opium cultivation. In addition, after years of steady declines in opium addiction, the number of addicts remains high, and abuse of amphetamine-type substances (ATS) has proliferated throughout Laos in recent years.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Laos program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Combat Illicit Trafficking and Crime, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Counternarcotics and Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Significantly disrupt the movement of illicit drugs from Laos to the United States by reducing the total amount of opium cultivation.

Objective 2: Assist criminal justice sector institutions to investigate and prosecute drug traffickers.

Objective 3: Assist addicts in receiving effective treatment, rehabilitation, occupational therapy and after care services to reduce the demand for drugs in Laos.

FY 2011 Program

Narcotics Law Enforcement

- **Narcotics Law Enforcement Project** will expand Lao provincial and district police knowledge of current trafficking methods, capabilities, investigation techniques, and the use of simple technology to make them more effective and reliable partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating narcotics trafficking. The project will also work with the Lao Customs Department to improve the interdiction of opium parcels shipments to the United States. This is an ongoing project.
- **The Office of the Supreme Prosecutors (OOSP) Project** will increase the capacity of OOSP and its training institute to be more effective in training provincial prosecutors to execute their roles in the Lao criminal prosecution and legal process. This will improve the skills of provincial prosecutors to conduct effective criminal prosecutions and coordinate with police investigators, the judiciary, and increase the role for defense attorneys in the criminal justice system. This is an ongoing project.

Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction

- **Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction Project** will implement a modern media campaign and innovative materials to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs. In addition, abusers of illicit drugs will be treated in Lao drug treatment, health facilities and/or community-based treatment programs. Improvements in post treatment “after care” will also be a new priority. This is an ongoing project.

Laos

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Narcotics Law Enforcement	300	300	800
Crop Control/Alternative Development	100	-	-
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	100	150	150
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	270	200	200
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	50	150	150
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	130	150	150
<i>Program Support</i>	50	50	50
SubTotal	500	550	550
Total	1,000	1,000	1,500

Philippines

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
800	1,365	2,450

Program Overview

The United States and the Philippines are long-standing partners promoting cooperation on peace and security issues. The Government of the Philippines has achieved significant successes in capturing members of terrorist groups Jemaah Islamiyah and the Abu Sayyaf Group, and efforts underway continue to improve the capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to address such threats. INL assistance programs remain dedicated to improving the capacity of the Philippine police and maritime security institutions, and strengthening the criminal justice system to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute domestic and transnational crimes.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Philippines program supports the host government's Integrated Transformation Plan. The Philippines program also supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Defeating Terrorists and Fostering Peace and Transforming Governance and Protecting Human Rights, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To assist with building the capacity of law enforcement institutions to combat crime and conduct criminal investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of criminals.

Objective 2: To increase the professionalism of the Philippine police and prosecutors to improve case management and enhance the respect for human rights in the criminal justice system.

Objective 3: To improve prosecutorial training and skills development, develop better use of criminal procedure tools, and provide recommendations for improving the operations of the criminal justice system.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Support

- **Law Enforcement Training Project** expands the capacity of the Philippine police by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment donations at Model Police Stations and other law enforcement institutions throughout the Philippines. Assistance is delivered through a law enforcement advisor and technical experts. This is an ongoing project.
- **Southern Philippines Police Development Project** supports the further development of civilian law enforcement capacity to address criminal and terrorist threats and capable of acting in accordance with respect for human rights by providing police training, equipment, and mentoring. This is an ongoing project.

Justice System

- **Administration of Justice Project** supports justice sector reform efforts to address weak rule of law in the Philippines, particularly with regards to widespread corruption, low delivery of basic services, and human rights abuses. Legal advisors will provide training and mentoring for prosecutors to support skills development. This is an ongoing project.

Philippines			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Support	700	730	1,785
Justice System	100	605	635
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	30	30
SubTotal	-	30	30
Total	800	1,365	2,450

Thailand

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
1,400	1,740	1,740

Program Overview

Thailand's criminal laws, criminal justice institutions, and regulatory and investigative capabilities should be improved in order to respond more effectively to terrorism, transnational and organized crime in the 21st century. Thailand and the United States maintain an exemplary, long-standing partnership in counter-narcotics work and Thailand, as the U.S. Government's only mainland Southeast Asian ally, is well placed and willing to put forward a similar effort against international crime. Continued assistance from the U.S. Government will be focused on bolstering anti-corruption reforms and governance, and capacity building in the criminal justice system.

Program Goals and Objectives

Thailand's program reflects an integrated strategy, based on an interagency approach, to ensure that Thailand will remain strong, stable, and well-situated to provide vital cooperation on a range of issues of concern. The Thailand program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Peace and Security, improving Thailand's Law Enforcement and Judicial Systems, and promoting democratic values and institutions, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: Improve Thailand's law enforcement capabilities and support judicial and legislative reforms to strengthen effectiveness, comply with international standards, bolster internal and cross-border cooperation in the security sector, and support the rule of law while respecting human rights.

Objective 2: Minimize the adverse effects that transnational crime and criminal networks have on the United States and its allies through enhanced international cooperation and foreign assistance.

Objective 3: Increase our diplomatic efforts and our foreign assistance to advocate for strong and healthy democratic institutions in order to maneuver against crime, and counter corruption.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Support

- Law enforcement support will provide the Royal Thai Police (RTP) and other law enforcement agencies with advice and technical assistance on policing skills, capacity-building, intelligence management, counter-corruption, and managing organizational change to meet international standards. This is an ongoing program.

Justice Sector Reform

- Funds will continue to support training and technical assistance, including but not limited to, the provision and support of a Legal Advisor and/or other legal experts. The program will focus on supporting the Royal Thai Government's efforts to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system and fight corruption through activities such as seminars and workshops for sitting judges, prosecutors and public/private attorneys, including training visits by U.S. judicial experts. This is an ongoing program.

Thailand			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Support	506	660	505
Justice Sector Reform	304	350	505
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>350</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>125</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>145</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>110</i>
SubTotal	590	730	730
Total	1,400	1,740	1,740

Timor-Leste

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
20	800	860

Program Overview

Timor-Leste is Asia's poorest and most fragile democracy. Since achieving independence in 2002, Timor-Leste has suffered from a pattern of political violence and instability. Given the geographic location of Timor-Leste, situated between United States treaty ally Australia and strategic partner Indonesia, the U.S. commitment to security and stability of this fragile nation is imperative. The United States' highest priority in Timor-Leste is to enhance the ability of the Timorese government to extend the current period of stability and security for its citizens, which will set the foundation for sustained, long term economic and social development.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Timor-Leste program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To help build capacity among criminal justice sector institutions to provide internal security and combat transnational criminal threats.

Objective 2: To assist the Timorese justice system in developing capacity to manage simple and complex criminal cases.

Objective 3: To prepare the Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) for taking over internal security responsibilities from the United Nations Police force (UNPOL) following their scheduled departure in 2012.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Reform

- The Law Enforcement Reform Project will expand the Timor-Leste National Police's (PNTL) knowledge and skills in general law enforcement principles, theories and techniques to help the PNTL in their assumption of internal security duties upon the departure of UN Police (UNPOL) from Timor-Leste in 2012. This is a new project.

Prosecutorial Assistance

- A Legal Advisor will assist the GOTL by working closely with various Timorese actors and institutions to improve prosecutorial training and skills development, case management systems and human rights protections. This is an ongoing project.

Timor-Leste			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Reform	-	185	245
Prosecutorial Assistance	-	600	600
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	20	15	15
SubTotal	20	15	15
Total	20	800	860

Vietnam

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
—	—	550

Program Overview

Vietnam has made considerable achievements by establishing a legal regime that meets international minimum standards; however, they lack capacity in implementing their laws, particularly in the operation of the justice system and in carrying out enforcement actions.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Vietnam program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Promoting Human Rights, Just and Democratic Government and Advancing Peace and Security, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Disrupt the movement of illicit drugs through Vietnam to the United States.

Objective 2: Strengthen the Government of Vietnam's abilities to combat trafficking in persons and improve the capacity of the criminal justice system to meet the needs of victims.

Objective 3: Improve the capacity, transparency, and professionalism of the Vietnamese justice system.

FY 2011 Program

Counternarcotics

- **Counternarcotics Project** will enhance Vietnamese law enforcement officials' understanding of current trafficking methods, capabilities, techniques, and technology to make them more effective and reliable

partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating narcotics trafficking. This is a new project.

Trafficking in Persons

- **Trafficking in Persons Project** will strengthen the Government of Vietnam's abilities to combat trafficking in persons and improve the capacity of the criminal justice system to meet the needs of victims. This is a new project.

Justice Sector Development

- **Justice Sector Development Project** will incorporate police human rights training and may include, but is not limited to, training for Vietnamese prison guards and front-line police officers, as well as assistance with implementing the Convention Against Torture. It may also increase the capacity of Vietnamese prosecutors and other justice sector actors to more effectively execute their roles in the Vietnamese criminal prosecution and legal process. This is a new project.

Vietnam			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Counternarcotics	-	-	175
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	150
Justice Sector Development			200
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	25
SubTotal	-	-	25
Total	-	-	550

Europe

Turkey

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
300	-	500

Program Overview

Due to its strategic geographic location, its extensive coastline, active ports and proximity to Europe, Turkey is a major transshipment point for illicit drugs heading to Europe both from the east – principally Afghan heroin – and from Africa and Latin America. Turkey has among the world’s highest rates of drug seizures, and has a long history of close law enforcement cooperation with the United States. Ongoing criminal activities serve to undermine the rule of law, lead to corruption of public officials, and weaken Turkish institutions, so Turkey’s future stability, security and economic development will be affected by how effective it is in promoting rule of law and in confronting drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. The prospect of EU membership increases both the opportunity for improvements and the pressing need for such advances.

Increasing Turkey’s ability to interdict contraband and dismantle criminal organizations directly advances U.S. Peace and Security objectives as well. As a major ally in the war on terrorism, the integrity and professionalism of Turkey’s security and law enforcement agencies are critical to the ability of U.S. counterpart agencies to work effectively with them and exchange information. In addition, these programs indirectly support Democracy and Good Governance and Economic objectives by promoting rule of law, combating corruption, and facilitating legitimate economic growth and investment – both essential to Turkey’s goal of eventually joining the European Union. U.S. support for Turkey’s political and economic transition and its continued development as a moderate, Muslim state is consistent with our National Security Strategy. The U.S. Administration has placed great emphasis on partnership with Turkey, especially in the security arena. President Obama and Secretary Clinton each included Ankara among their first official international visits in early 2009.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Turkey program supports Embassy Ankara's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan peace and security priority, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals for criminal justice sector capacity building, and transnational crime.

Objective 1 – Counternarcotics and Combating Organized Crime: To increase drug seizures and effectively dismantle criminal networks. Through training, technical assistance, and international cooperation, help to reduce the flow of illicit drugs and other contraband to and through Turkey – including active deterrence.

Objective 2 –Support Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment: To improve the capacity of Turkish authorities to prevent and to treat drug abuse, especially among youth, with a view to reducing drug abuse among Turkey's youth.

FY 2011 Program

Development of the Turkish National Police force's counternarcotics capability (Ongoing)

- Through training, technical assistance and mentoring, DEA Special Agents will provide Turkish counterparts with tools and techniques to better counter illicit drug trafficking.
- INL will support Turkey in expanding its analytical and information management capabilities to better target criminal organizations through the use of FY 2011 funds.
- INL proposes to use FY 2011 resources to support more active and effective engagement by Turkish law enforcement personnel, with the U.S. and other partners (e.g. counterparts in Southeastern Europe).

Support Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment:

- Funding would be made available for training and programs related to drug abuse prevention and treatment of drug addiction, a growing

problem in Turkey.

Turkey			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Interdiction and Law Enforcement Training	210	-	400
Drug Demand Reduction	65	-	75
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	25	-	25
SubTotal	25	-	25
Total	300	-	500

Near East

Algeria

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
—	—	870

Program Overview

The merger of Algeria's domestic terrorist group with Al-Qaeda at the end of 2006 and the subsequent adaptation of suicide bombings and similar tactics in Algeria gives impetus to the U.S. Government to continue to expand its partnership with Algeria in fighting global terrorism. The April 7, 2010 signing of a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Algeria will significantly increase opportunities for expanded judicial and law enforcement cooperation. Programming will focus on partnering with Algeria to develop capabilities in investigating transnational crimes, tackling corruption, and countering illicit trafficking.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Algeria program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Increase judicial and law enforcement capacity to investigate and adjudicate organized crime, money laundering, corruption, terrorism and trafficking cases.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Support

- **Law Enforcement Support Projects** will build capacity for police investigators to investigate and work with justice sector actors to prosecute and adjudicate complex transnational crimes. This is a new project.

Justice Programs

- **Justice Projects** will build capacity for judges and prosecutors to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex transnational crimes in coordination with law enforcement officials. This is a new project.

Algeria			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Support	-	-	430
Justice Programs	-	-	415
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	-	25
SubTotal	-	-	25
Total	-	-	870

Egypt

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
2,000	1,000	1,000

Program Overview

Egypt is a democratizing and moderate Muslim state that is not only a victim of terrorism, but also a committed partner in the global war on terrorism. Egypt has substantial problems with illegal migration, human smuggling, the movement of transnational terrorists through its territory, drug trafficking, and smuggling of weapons and other contraband. The Egyptian response to these issues is complicated by a lack of law enforcement personnel with the training required to combat these threats in the communities in which they are meant to serve.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Egypt program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Peace and Security, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: Support the modernization of Egyptian National Police approaches to training police officers in principles of community policing.

FY 2011 Program

Police Modernization

- **Civilian Policing Project:** Funding will support training and technical exchanges with senior Egyptian law enforcement officials on modern approaches to law enforcement training, and issues relating to improving cooperation between police forces and the public. This is an ongoing project.

Egypt			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Police Modernization	1,940	935	935
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	40	40	40
<i>Program Support</i>	20	25	25
SubTotal	60	65	65
Total	2,000	1,000	1,000

Iraq

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Base Actual	FY 2009 Supp Actual	FY 2010 Base Estimate	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
-	20,000	52,000	517,440	314,560

Program Overview

The development of a fair and effective criminal justice system in Iraq (including civilian police, judicial, prosecutorial, and corrections functions) is essential to the establishment of a stable society in which Iraqi citizens trust in and turn to government institutions to provide for their security and resolve disputes. We seek to support twin goals through our programs: (1) to help the Iraqis develop the institutional and societal frameworks on which the rule of law rests; while (2) simultaneously addressing more immediate problems that impede the effective functioning of the justice system and thus undermine the confidence of the Iraqi people in their Government and their future.

Program Goals and Objectives

The objective of the Iraq Criminal Justice Program is to continue to develop the capacities of all elements of the Iraqi criminal justice system (police, justice, and corrections) to support fair, efficient, and legitimate Iraqi Government institutions to promote peace and security, resolve disputes, and promote respect for the rule of law.

As U.S. military forces begin their withdrawal from Iraq, the Department of State is continuing its preparations to accept responsibility for the police development program (currently operated by the Department of Defense). FY 2011 funds will support the vital work of experts who are planning the curriculum, operations, and other aspects of the program as well as security, communications, and transportation requirements that will enable State to assume responsibility for police development by October 1, 2011. The State-led program will provide senior leaders in the Iraqi police services and the Ministry of Interior with the necessary skills to more firmly establish police

primacy and uphold the rule of law – protecting U.S. national security interests while promoting peace, security, justice and democratic governance.

The INCLE-funded justice programs in Iraq, as further described below, have been, and in FY 2011 remain, focused on (1) developing relationships at the Ministry/Higher Judicial Council (HJC) level as well as with courts and to a lesser extent other criminal justice institutions in the provincial capitals to help the Iraqis identify significant impediments to the effective and efficient functioning of their criminal justice process, particularly their courts, and propose, and/or help the Iraqis execute remedial actions; and (2) partnering primarily with the Higher Judicial Council to establish an Iraqi capacity to provide continuing legal education to judges and other court personnel, develop an enhanced GOI capacity to assess security threats and vulnerabilities to judicial facilities and personnel and address them, and modernize court administration processes to make them more transparent and efficient.

Finally, INCLE funds will provide one or two advisors to help the Iraqi Ministry of Justice further professionalize and develop the Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS) to promote the humane and secure incarceration of criminals in accordance with international standards.

FY 2011 Program

- **Police:** FY 2011 INCLE funds will support State as it prepares to assume responsibility for the Iraq police development program (currently managed by the Department of Defense) at the beginning of FY 2012. The new State-led program will work to develop higher-order skills (leadership, budgeting, strategic planning, etc.) in senior levels of the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Services instead of focusing on basic training and force generation as is currently the case. This skill set will help police leaders as they manage effective police operations to maintain internal security and support the rule of law. The State-led police program will use FY 2011 funds, which represent three months of operational costs, for USG advisors/managers, contract personnel, and support staff involved in the development and management of the program. In addition, funds will cover security, communications, and transportation requirements as military support for these functions withdraws. The police development program will include the highly-successful Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF), a team of USG federal law

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- enforcement agencies who train and mentor a selected group of elite Iraqi investigators. The task force investigates high-profile, complex crimes such as public corruption and assassinations. FY 2011 funds will support MCTF by providing logistics, security, and administrative support.
- **Rule of Law Advisors:** Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs), serving in the provinces and in Baghdad, will continue to identify the most critical impediments (local, provincial, and systemic) to the operation of Iraq's criminal justice system, bring together GOI actors in that system to build relationships and help them craft solutions to those problems and opportunities for further improvements, and raise the most critical problems to senior USG officials in-country to address formally with Central Government Officials. INL will continue to provide this expert technical assistance by funding ten RLAs to expand the scope of criminal justice system development, advise and mentor the GOI on coordination among justice sector actors, and help conceive, design, implement, manage, and provide oversight for USG funded rule of law programs in Baghdad and the provinces. In FY 2011, INL and DOJ Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) personnel will adapt the current programmatic framework as the PRTs begin to drawdown.
 - **Courts:** INL will continue to support and develop the capacity of the Iraqi judiciary to operate a strong, independent, and efficient criminal justice system that can function transparently and effectively without fear of intimidation. It is anticipated that by the end of FY 2010, the Iraqis will be sustaining previous years' programs with only very limited U.S. assistance. Therefore, beginning FY 2011, INL will provide short term technical assistance experts committed to enhancing the skills of Iraqi judges, judicial investigators, and court personnel by further developing a continuing legal education professional development program within the HJC. Advisors will deliver focused curriculum, training, and/or mentoring on judicial security, court administration, investigative technique, case management, among other areas.
 - **Drug Demand Reduction:** FY 2011 funds will further develop programs to reduce the demand for drugs in Iraq. Working with GOI, implementers will build a nation-wide demand reduction strategy to coordinate the efforts of physicians and public health practitioners. The
-

plan will draw on the influence of leaders in local religious, educational, and community institutions.

- **Corrections:** Resources will be used to fund one to two Corrections subject matter expert personnel services contractors (PSCs) who will advise the GOI/ICS at the upper administrative level, in the areas of correctional management, human rights and inmate rehabilitation, and provide subject matter expertise to the Embassy. Where necessary they will help management by providing courses in correctional management, human rights, operation and maintenance of corrections facilities, strategic planning and inmate rehabilitation and reintegration.

Iraq					
INL Budget					
(\$000)					
	FY 2009	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
Corrections Services	-	-	17,000	-	1,000
Criminal Justice Development					
<i>Public Integrity</i>	-	-	2,000	-	
<i>Rule of Law Outreach</i>	-	3,000	4,000	-	
<i>Courts</i>	-	9,000	11,700	-	
<i>Legal Framework</i>	-	-	-	-	
<i>Major Crimes Task Force</i>	-	-	1,300	-	
SubTotal	-	12,000	19,000	-	2,500
Counternarcotics	-	-	1,000	-	2,500
Police	-	5,000	7,000	509,940	294,560
Program Development & Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	2,656	7,083	-	12,395
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	344	917	7,500	1,605
SubTotal	-	3,000	8,000	7,500	14,000
Total	-	20,000	52,000	517,440	314,560

Jordan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
1,000	1,500	1,500

Program Overview

The Government of Jordan is an important partner in advancing Middle East Peace and regional security and stability. However, Jordan lacks an anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing (AML/CFT) regime that is fully compliant with international standards as expressed in the 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Most recently, Jordan was determined to be non-compliant in fourteen of sixteen key and core FATF recommendations, thereby qualifying *prima facie* for review and ongoing assessment until such time that it remedies those deficiencies. INCLE funds for Jordan support activities to develop the AML/CFT regime, including its legal framework and the technical capacity of key stakeholders. In addition, INL programs build law enforcement capacity to address gender-based violence and enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) laws.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Jordan program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority for Counterterrorism and Security Sector Reform.

Objective 1: Provide training, equipment, and other technical assistance to AML/CFT stakeholders, to include in particular the Jordanian Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) given its status as a new institution with a mandate specifically targeted at AML/CFT measures.

Objective 2: Provide training and equipment to support the Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO) in order to promote the enforcement of IPR protection.

Objective 3: Provide assistance to law enforcement to eliminate conditions which are conducive to gender-based violence and increase police capacity to investigate cases of violence, while facilitating protection and services for victims.

FY 2011 Program

Police Modernization Program

- The **Anti-Money Laundering Program** will continue to enhance the development of the AML/CFT regime. Recognizing that achieving full compliance with the FATF Recommendations is an exercise in prioritization, areas of non-compliance not fully addressed in FY 2010 will receive heightened emphasis in FY 2011. This is an ongoing project.
- The **IPR Enforcement Program** will provide training, equipment and technical assistance to support the development of the JSMO to strengthen measures to better protect intellectual property rights. This is an ongoing project.
- The **Gender-Based Violence Reduction Program** will provide training and equipment to Jordanian law enforcement to improve their ability to identify and respond to cases of gender-based violence through investigations, protection of victims, and coordination with government and community service providers to promote a comprehensive response to violence. This is an ongoing project.

Jordan			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Police Modernization Program	400	1,388	1,300
Trafficking in Persons Program	475	-	-
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	40	60
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	40	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	10	20	20
<i>Program Support</i>	75	52	120
SubTotal	125	112	200
Total	1,000	1,500	1,500

Lebanon

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
6,000	20,000	30,000

Program Overview

The enhancement of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) is a key component of U.S. support for the rapid and full implementation of UNSCR 1701 and efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, including its security services. By helping develop an ISF capable of protecting Lebanon's people, borders, sovereignty and dignity, U.S. support in Lebanon will promote stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. With continued support and assistance, the ISF will further develop as an effective law enforcement institution throughout Lebanon and as a capable partner for U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Lebanon program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities for Counterterrorism and Regional Security.

Objective 1: Provide state of the art law enforcement training to ISF cadets, mid-level managers, trainers and in-service officers.

Objective 2: Facilitate the development of the ISF to a level capable of exercising the Lebanese government's authority throughout Lebanon.

Objective 3: Support the deployment of civilian security agencies, including the ISF, into the Common Border Force (CBF), which will assist in securing Lebanon's borders, as called for in UNSCR 1701.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Modernization

- **ISF Police Program** will support the completion of the ISF and INL goal to train 8,000 ISF cadets. Funds will also support ongoing training for in-service ISF officers, trainers, and mid level managers in addition to executive leadership training. In addition, funding will provide equipment and facility support, which may include unarmored vehicles, facility upgrades to additional police substations throughout the country, particularly in the south. This is an ongoing project.
- **ISF Communications Network Project** will support an ongoing program to establish a secure, nationwide communications network, a critical need in order to safeguard ISF command and control channels and modernize operations. This is an ongoing project.

Border Control

- Funds will provide training and technical assistance to support the development of the CBF as an integrated and professional border security force able to stem the flow of arms, drugs, and criminal and terrorist elements across Lebanese borders. This is an ongoing project.

Corrections

- FY 2011 funds would provide assistance to strengthen Lebanon's corrections systems. INL will implement programs to develop Lebanese criminal justice capacity through training and infrastructure development for corrections institutions. This is an ongoing project.

Lebanon

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Modernization	5,500	12,000	24,000
Border Control	-	3,000	3,000
Corrections	-	1,000	1,000
Counternarcotics	-	2,000	-
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>900</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>840</i>
SubTotal	500	2,000	2,000
Total	6,000	20,000	30,000

Morocco

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
1,000	750	3,000

Program Overview

Morocco is a Major non-NATO ally and moderate Muslim state that is not only a victim of terrorism, but also a committed partner in fighting terrorism. Morocco faces substantial challenges with illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking, drug production and trafficking, and commercial smuggling. In addition, Moroccan security services expend significant resources dismantling nascent terrorist cells, preventing the flow of Moroccans to serve in the foreign fighter pipeline going to Iraq and Afghanistan, and keeping al Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) from gaining a toehold inside Morocco's borders. The Government of Morocco is an effective partner and has demonstrated the political will to tackle these challenges.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Morocco program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Countering Terrorism and Enhancing Democracy and Governance, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Building Criminal Justice Systems and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To help law enforcement and border control organizations build capacity to conduct criminal and financial investigations, and enhance training curricula.

Objective 2: To assist judicial reform efforts, and to provide alternative sentencing and pre-trial diversion mechanisms for juvenile offenders.

Objective 3: To support Morocco's efforts to counter radicalization in prisons and among youth, through assistance and training.

FY 2011 Program

Security and Judicial Sector

- **Maritime Security Project:** Funds will support training and technical assistance to help develop a layered maritime security approach with a focus on enhancing interagency cooperation. This is an ongoing project.
- **Forensics Project:** Funds will improve the ability of law enforcement to collect and analyze fingerprint and DNA evidence; facilitate the collection of Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST) data; and post-blast investigation training. This is an ongoing project.
- **Border Security Project:** Funds will support the modernization of border enforcement operations through training, curriculum development, and equipment support. This is an ongoing project.
- **Legal Advisors** will provide technical assistance to institutionalize alternative sentencing and pre-trial diversion mechanisms in the legal system, especially focused on juvenile offenders. This is a new project.
- **Corrections Advisors** will provide technical assistance to disrupt radical groups within the prison system and identify youth at the greatest risk for recruitment by extremist groups. This is a new project.
- **Judicial Reform Project** will support efforts to reform the legal system and address corruption by strengthening justice sector integrity; improving access to justice for the public, especially for juveniles; and increasing the capacity to apply currently existing legislation. This is an ongoing project.

Morocco

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Security and Judicial Sector	890	450	2,675
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	120	130
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	46	60	60
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	10	60	65
<i>Program Support</i>	54	60	70
SubTotal	110	300	325
Total	1,000	750	3,000

Near East Regional (TSCTP)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
—	2,000	1,030

Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counterterrorism capabilities, and enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces. INCLE funds will assist in the development of the capacities of law enforcement organizations in the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) to confront the challenges posed by terrorist organizations in the region, at the forefront of which is al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).

Program Goals and Objectives

This NEA Regional program supports the relevant embassies' FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Countering Terrorism and Peace and Security and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: To provide training, technical assistance and equipment support to civilian law enforcement and border security organizations to build their capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist events.

Objective 2: To provide training and technical assistance to build criminal justice system capacity to prosecute and incarcerate terrorists.

FY 2011 Program

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership

- **Law Enforcement and Border Control Projects:** Funding will support training and technical assistance to build capacity to intercept illegal cross-border activities. Funding will facilitate cooperation between

TSCTP member states through joint border patrol efforts and coordinated counter-terrorism activities. These are ongoing projects.

- **Judicial Reform Projects:** Funding will support training and technical assistance to better equip the current system for prosecuting, trying, and handling captured terrorists. These are ongoing projects.
- **Anti-corruption Projects:** Funding will improve anti-corruption laws in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia and build the capacity of legal and judicial sector professionals. These are ongoing projects.

Near East Regional (TSCTP)

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	-	1,900	980
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	100	50
SubTotal	-	100	50
Total	-	2,000	1,030

West Bank/Gaza

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
25,000	50,000	109,000	100,000	150,000

Program Overview

The Palestinian Authority (PA) Security Sector Reform Program (SSRP) is helping to create professional and competent Palestinian security forces that can provide rule of law and combat terrorism in the West Bank. In this regard, the SSRP advances leading objectives of the Roadmap for Peace and contributes significantly toward achieving a two-state solution to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, a U.S. foreign policy and national security priority. Since becoming operational in August 2007, the SSRP has progressed rapidly and achieved tangible training, equipping, and garrisoning objectives for over 3,000 PA Security Forces as well as other capacity-building goals. The Palestinian Authority has deployed these forces successfully to respond to urgent security requirements in Jenin, Bethlehem, Hebron, Qalqilyah and elsewhere in the West Bank, limiting lawlessness and cracking down on terrorism. They have performed impressively according to U.S., Israeli, and Palestinian officials, as well as Palestinian citizens themselves. The successful operations by these security forces underscore the need to sustain the “train and equip” efforts and broaden our program into complementary Rule of Law (ROL) initiatives in the Justice and Corrections sectors.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Security Sector Reform Program supports the Roadmap requirements to have consolidated and professionalized Palestinian Security Forces eventually replace Israeli forces in the West Bank and underpins priorities in PA Prime Minister Fayyad’s two-year reform and institution-building program. Announced in late 2009, PM Fayyad’s two-year program aims to establish the foundations of an independent, viable Palestinian state that can meet the needs of its citizens without reliance on external donor support. Accordingly, INL

programs support the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan's goal to reform Palestinian security forces to improve law and order and reduce terrorism.

Objective 1: Train and equip PA Security Forces so they can be deployed throughout PA-controlled areas of the West Bank to help maintain law and order and combat terrorism.

Objective 2: Provide infrastructure support to facilitate the operations of the trained forces by building operations camps, training facilities, and joint operations centers

Objective 3: Build institutional cooperation among criminal investigators, prosecutors, and other justice sector actors so that stronger criminal cases are developed leading to faster and fairer judgments.

Objective 4: Strengthen and improve the corrections sector so that prisoners are managed in a safe, secure, and humane environment that complies with international standards, promotes the rule of law, and affords them opportunity for rehabilitation.

Objective 5: Support the development of strategic planning in the Ministry of Interior and promote its institutionalization.

Objective 6: Strengthen the civil protection forces so that fire, rescue, and other first responders are better able to protect the lives, property, and public safety of Palestinian citizens.

FY 2011 Program

Funds will continue to focus on training, equipping, and garrisoning Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) and supporting more recently developed programs for the justice and corrections sectors, civilian police, and civil defense.

- **Palestinian Authority Security Forces:** Funds will support training in Jordan and the West Bank for newly formed National Security Force Special Battalions and other members of the security forces. Training in Jordan will focus on comprehensive basic training and some specialized training for these battalions. West Bank training includes additional specialized training as well as leaders training for the PASF. Funds will

provide the full range of non-lethal equipment, such as vehicles, uniforms, tents, and field/medical gear, to make the battalions fully operational. Funds will also be used to build or renovate facilities from which the trained and equipped security forces can operate. This is an ongoing project.

- **Rule of Law: Justice, Corrections, Law Enforcement, Civil Defense:** Funds will support programs to strengthen and improve the performance of the Justice (prosecutors and investigative police) and Corrections (prisons, prison staff, directors) Sectors. For the Justice Sector, this includes funding for training, technical assistance, equipment, and infrastructure to help develop stronger ties among investigative police and prosecutors so that stronger criminal cases are developed leading to faster and fairer judgments. Similar assistance will be provided to the Corrections Sector so that prisoners are managed in a safe, secure, and humane environment that complies with international standards, promotes the rule of law, and affords them the opportunity for rehabilitation. Training, equipment, and infrastructure development support will also be provided to the civilian police and civil defense to complement assistance they have been receiving from other donors. This is an ongoing project.
- **Strategic Development/Capacity Building:** Funds will continue to provide programmatic (training, equipment) and technical assistance support to the Ministry of Interior's Strategic Planning Department with the goal of ensuring that the Palestinian Authority is fully capable of managing and accomplishing its own strategic planning for the PASF and support the Ministry's institutionalization. This is an ongoing project.

West Bank-Gaza

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Training	13,500	22,600	43,000	41,000	56,000
Non-Lethal Equipment	7,000	-	32,000	17,000	33,000
Strategic Development/Capacity Building	3,500	4,000	2,000	6,500	3,000
Infrastructure Development	-	18,400	31,000	30,500	53,000
Program Development & Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	478	1,800	-	950	950
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	143	200	-	220	220
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	376	-	-	400	400
<i>Program Support</i>	3	3,000	1,000	3,430	3,430
SubTotal	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	5,000
Total	25,000	50,000	109,000	100,000	150,000

Yemen

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
—	1,000	11,000

Program Overview

Yemen has seen a substantial increase in terrorist activity directed at Western targets, including two attacks on the U.S. Embassy and another on the residences of its personnel in 2008. These incidents highlight the need to continue and increase efforts to work with the Government of Yemen to fight terrorism, thwart al-Qaeda's recruitment and deprive it of safe haven, while at the same time building the capacity of the Yemeni government to provide justice and enforce the rule of law in Yemen. In service of these critical U.S. strategic goals, INL assistance will be used to support law enforcement development, increase the capacity of Yemen's justice system, strengthen prison management systems and bolster civilian customs and border security.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Yemen program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Achieving Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of Building Criminal Justice Systems.

Objective 1: To help law enforcement institutions build capacity to combat criminal threats, conduct investigations and protect Yemen's borders.

Objective 2: To assist prosecutors in cooperating with law enforcement to manage cases of terrorism and transnational crime.

Objective 3: To enhance the capacity of Yemeni correctional systems.

FY 2011 Program

Criminal Justice Sector Support

- **Police Development Project** provides training, technical assistance and equipment donations to build sustainable capacity within Yemeni law enforcement agencies to investigate transnational crimes and terrorism, collect and evaluate forensic evidence, enforce the rule of law, respect human rights and work with prosecutors to bring perpetrators to justice. This is a new project.
- **Prosecutorial Development Project** provides assistance in supporting efforts to prosecute terrorists and other transnational criminals, and combat corruption. This is a new project.
- **Prison Management Project** assists Yemeni corrections institutions and officials in their efforts to provide correctional services that respect human rights and counter the fostering of radicalization. This is a new project.
- **Border Security Project** builds Yemeni customs and border security agencies' capacity in securing Yemen's borders through training, technical assistance and equipment donations. This is a new project.

Yemen			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Criminal Justice Sector Support	-	-	10,000
Law Enforcement Support	-	925	-
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	<i>400</i>
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	<i>100</i>
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	<i>300</i>
<i>Program Support</i>	-	<i>75</i>	<i>200</i>
SubTotal	-	75	1,000
Total	-	1,000	11,000

South and Central Asia

Afghanistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	FY 2009 Supplemental	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supplemental Request	FY 2011 Request
250,000	101,000	133,000	420,000	200,000	450,000

Program Overview

FY 2011 funding will allow INL to conduct programs that are at the top of the Administration's national security priorities, as well as those of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA). Despite Afghan progress in reducing opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan by approximately 22% to 123,000 hectares, availability of alternative sources of income, and increased public information about the perils of poppy, the drug trade continues to undermine economic reconstruction and weaken democratic governance based on the rule of law, and poses a threat to regional stability. Critical FY 2011 counternarcotics requirements include expanding interdiction and drug demand reduction activities into additional provinces, and strengthening the political will of the central and provincial governments to increase support for licit agriculture. In rule of law issues, progress is evident in the development of a Constitution, governmental mechanisms and agencies that support justice reform. However, more needs to be done in the areas of protecting women and children, provincially expanding justice institutions and the rule of law, anti-corruption, access to justice, establishing a functioning judiciary, a competent bar, support for women legal professionals, and a safe, secure, and humane corrections system, inter alia. In FY 2011, greater resources will be devoted toward developing policy evaluation and monitoring mechanisms to address the increasing complexity and cost of these program initiatives.

Program Goals and Objectives

The 2009-2011 Counternarcotics (CN) Strategy for Afghanistan supports the Administration's Afghanistan-Pakistan Strategy, and continues to support Afghanistan's National Drug Control Strategy's key priorities, focusing on reducing the drug trade by interdicting drug traffickers and disrupting their

networks, reducing the demand for drugs, and building the capacity of the GIRoA's counternarcotics institutions.

INL's Administration of Justice program supports Afghanistan's National Justice Sector Strategy and the U.S. Government's strategic goals for justice and corrections system reform in Afghanistan. The program also supports the Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy's key initiatives to Strengthen Afghan Governance and Enhance Afghan Rule of Law.

Objective 1: Disrupt and dismantle narcotics-insurgent-corruption nexus targets. Enhance the capacity and sustainability of specialized investigative and interdiction units of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) to collect intelligence, target drug traffickers and disrupt processing operations and trafficking networks.

Objective 2: Increase support for the GIRoA's demand reduction and treatment programs. Increase support for residential and outpatient drug treatment facilities, particularly for women and children. Continue working with GIRoA Ministries and specialized international organizations to coordinate and implement a national drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation program.

Objective 3: Support sub-national supply reduction programs. Support provincial Afghan-led supply reduction efforts including anti-drug information campaigning and governor-led eradication (GLE), and support the GIRoA's Good Performers Initiative (GPI) to incentivize provincial governors' CN activities, and reinforce consistent CN messaging at the local and provincial levels.

Objective 4: Improve counternarcotics strategic communications. Integrate counternarcotics communications with other information and public diplomacy efforts; enhance the effectiveness of the Ministry of Counter Narcotics' outreach and public information efforts; and support the development of a comprehensive year-round public information pre-planting campaign.

Objective 5: Combat corruption and expand access to justice. Tackle the pervasive culture of impunity and improve and expand access to the state justice sector, by increasing gender justice capacity and reducing corruption in

the sector's institutions. Also, help build public awareness and demand for rule of law and individual legal rights.

Objective 6: Develop a corrections system that meets international standards. Help rebuild a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system that meets international standards and Afghan cultural requirements, including focusing on deradicalization, women, reintegration, and rehabilitation of insurgent inmates.

Objective 7: Develop institutional capacity in the justice sector. Build the leadership capacity of the Afghan government justice sector officials, including the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office, and the capacity of justice institutions to provide efficient and equitable services.

FY 2011 Program

Counternarcotics Support

Supply Reduction

- **Governor Led Eradication:** INL provides financial reimbursement support for provincial government eradication planning and execution through a joint U.S.-UK program to reimburse governors for UNODC-verified eradication, and will also support provincial governors' information campaigns. This is an ongoing project.

Alternative Development

- **Good Performers Initiative** continues to deliver development assistance to provinces that have successfully reduced and eliminated poppy growth, and will require increased resources to keep the current number poppy free, while adding provinces – until such time that development programs can create sustainable licit economic alternatives. GPI awards will be used towards provincial incentives such as building and/or renovating schools, planting orchards, establishing greenhouses, provisions of tractors and ambulances, and constructing canals and irrigation systems, and to provide immediate stop-gap assistance, such as wheat seed and generators to communities that choose not to grow poppy. This is an ongoing project.

- **Verification:** Funds will support UNODC's cultivation, verification and assessment surveys, including its Annual Opium Survey, which serves as the basis for GPI awards, and will also support its trends monitoring and drug research capabilities. This is an ongoing project.

Aviation Support

- **Aviation Support** funds will continue to provide mission support to counternarcotics interdiction and supply reduction programs, and to provide safe and professional air transport and logistics support on an as-needed, as available basis to all the INL-supported programs including counternarcotics, rule of law, law enforcement and related efforts by funding the operations and maintenance costs for INL-owned and -leased aircraft. These funds are not intended for aircraft procurement. This is an ongoing project.

Drug Enforcement - Interdiction

- **Interdiction** funds will continue to focus on disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking organizations and networks by continuing operations & maintenance support to existing and new CNPA facilities, including life support, mentoring and capacity building of the CNPA vetted units, and their specialized teams. Funds will support a larger CNPA force in addition to new forward operating bases for the CNPA's specialized units as well as support to international organizations for projects in support of interdiction activities. This is an ongoing project.

Demand Reduction & Public Information

- **Demand Reduction** projects will expand treatment capacity and continue development towards a nation-wide treatment delivery system, including specialized programs for women and their children, and adolescents ages 13-16; and expand from 16 to 31 drug treatment centers strategically located throughout the country. Funds will also provide specialized training for Afghan addictions counselors on treatment management techniques and clinical methods. This is an ongoing project.
- **Counter Narcotics Public Information** campaigns will continue the national and grassroots campaigns to expand public information training for local government officials in order to have a national

media reach, with a special focus on local leaders, farmers, women and youth, as well as continue to develop the Ministry of Counter Narcotics' evaluation and monitoring capacity as they take increased responsibility and ownership of national CNPI campaigns. This is an ongoing project.

- The contract for the current **Counter Narcotics Advisory Teams** program will be allowed to expire in June 2010. The replacement program will have the overarching goal of capacity building within the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN), but will be significantly refocused and reoriented to reflect current U.S. policy priorities, particularly following the end of support for large-scale eradication. Under the new program, public information outreach will be expanded from 7 to 13 provinces where the MCN has a presence, and will transition INL support from a contractor-led to an Afghan-led program.

Administration of Justice

Justice System Development

- Justice Sector Support Program will continue to provide capacity building efforts with the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Supreme Court. Training and mentoring of police, prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys will continue and expand to more provinces. This is an ongoing project.
- Support to National Security Prosecution Efforts will continue to provide training, technical assistance, infrastructure and operational support to prosecutors and judges handling Afghan National Security cases. This is an ongoing project.
- INL Justice Grants Program will support the work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including Afghan NGOs, in promoting access to justice and public awareness of legal rights and the concept of rule of law, and also foster legal education initiatives, and support programs focused on helping women and children, including issues of gender based and domestic violence. This is a new project.

Corrections System Development

- Funds would largely continue ongoing mentoring and training efforts, including mentors at virtually all provincial prisons as well as special

- teams focusing on capacity building; deradicalization, reintegration, and rehabilitation; Pol-i-Charkhi, Afghanistan's central prison; and programs for women and juveniles. This is an ongoing project.
- Funds will build the Ministry of Justice's capacity to operate the Detention Facility in Parwan (DFIP), which is scheduled to be transferred to MOJ control in January 2014. INL will begin the long-term effort to build MOJ capacity to safely, securely, and humanely run this facility by training of new correctional officers and executive correctional leaders to securely operate this national security corrections facility. This is a new project.
 - INL will continue to address the most critical infrastructure needs related to external security, internal prison management, and meeting the minimum international standards for the health and well being of inmates. INL's Corrections Sector Support Program (CSSP) initiatives, advisors and equipment support will be expanded to more district detention centers as the military's clearing effort continues. This is an ongoing project.

Counter-Narcotics Justice & Anti-Corruption

- Funds will support training and mentoring of specially vetted Afghan units focused on combating narcotics and corruption by mentoring and training prosecutors and investigators who prepare and try drug cases and are focused on trying corruption cases, and will also provide security to judicial officers involved in high profile cases. This is an ongoing project.

Trafficking in Persons

- Funds will build capacity to investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases, support technical assistance and training of government officials to improve protection and assistance services to victims of trafficking, as well as enhancing data collection, management and reporting. This is an ongoing project.

Afghanistan

INL Budget

	(\$000) FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
Counternarcotics Support						
<i>Supply Reduction (1)</i>	45,000	152,000	17,000	35,000		5,000
<i>Sustainable Alternative Development (2)</i>	-	-	23,000	40,000		45,000
<i>Aviation Support (3)</i>	-	-	-	95,000		100,000
<i>Drug Enforcement - Interdiction</i>	-	21,000	-	58,596	22,000	48,596
<i>Demand Reduction & Public Information</i>	-	22,000	6,000	20,000	2,000	42,000
SubTotal	45,000	195,000	46,000	248,596	24,000	240,596
Administration of Justice						
<i>Justice System Development</i>	23,400	22,000	25,000	82,000	63,000	98,000
<i>Corrections System Development</i>	31,600	19,000	46,000	65,000	85,000	80,000
<i>Counter-Narcotics Justice & Anti-Corruption</i>	-	4,000	-	8,000	25,000	12,000
<i>Protect Women and Girls</i>	-	-	11,000	-	-	-
SubTotal	55,000	45,000	82,000	155,000	173,000	190,000
Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling	-	-	-	1,404	-	1,404
Program Development & Support						
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	500	6,000	1,500	8,000		8,800
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	500	1,200	-	3,200		3,200
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	1,800	-	2,300		4,500
<i>Program Support</i>	-	1,000	3,500	1,500	3,000	1,500
SubTotal	1,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	3,000	18,000
Total	101,000	250,000	133,000	420,000	200,000	450,000

- (1) In FY 2009 Supply Reduction encompassed PEF, GLE, CNAT, GPI, Aviation and Verification programs. FY 2010 Supply Reduction encompasses only GLE, Verification and CNAT, ending support to PEF, and separating GPI and Aviation into separate lines. FY 2011 Supply Reduction encompasses only GLE. Funding for GPI, Verification, CNAT and Aviation are reflected in separate lines.
- (2) Sustainable Alternative Development in FY 2011 includes GPI & Quick Impact programs and Verification activities which were included under Crop Control/Eradication in FY 2009 and prior years.
- (3) Aviation Support provides aviation services to all INL programs in Afghanistan including Counternarcotics, Administration of Justice, including both Justice and Corrections, and Civilian Law Enforcement (Police). This was included under Supply Reduction in FY 2009 and prior years.

Bangladesh

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
200	350	850

Program Overview

As Bangladesh returned to democracy after two years of an Army-supported caretaker government, the United States is looking to promote democratic stability and regional cooperation as a foundation for countering extremism and terrorism. Weak rule of law and delivery of police services have allowed space for transnational and domestic criminal and other illicit activities. An effective criminal justice system is required to address threats and support good governance. The INL assistance program has supported an inter-agency community-policing initiative and proposed activities will support broader justice system reform efforts.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Bangladesh program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of *Denial of Space to Extremism through Rule of Law* and *Provision of Basic Services* and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

Objective 1: To improve prosecutorial and judicial training and skills development, develop better use of criminal procedure tools, and provide recommendations for improving the operations of the criminal justice system.

FY 2011 Program

Justice Reform

- **Legal Advisors** will provide training and mentoring for prosecutors and judges to support skills development. Efforts will be made to increase efficiencies and transparency of the judicial process that will lead to a reduction in the large backlog of cases and improve the rates of prosecutions and convictions. The program may include, but is not

limited to, introducing recommendations for improvements in substantive and procedural law, and legislation to establish depoliticized, independent prosecutorial and judicial services. This is an **ongoing** project.

Bangladesh			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Development	200		
Justice Reform		320	820
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	30	30
SubTotal	-	30	30
Total	200	350	850

Nepal

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
330	3,700	3,700

Program Overview

Nepal emerged from armed conflict in 2006 and set down a tumultuous path to establish a peaceful and democratic state. The country continues to face challenges to its stability as its state security and justice institutions remain weak. Efforts that support security development and enhance the rule of law throughout the country are a priority. INL assistance programs have supported election security and provided infrastructure development and training for Nepal's police forces, while fostering engagement between police and civil society to identify shared concerns and devise strategies to strengthen law and order. It is in the United States' interest to support efforts that aid Nepal to resolve its complex governance issues and help diminish lawlessness and a return to conflict.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Nepal program supports the host government's Security Sector Reform strategy. The Nepal program also supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan goal priority of *Peace and Stability*, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goal of *Building Criminal Justice Systems*.

Objective 1: To assist with building the capacity of law enforcement institutions to improve response and processing of crime scenes, improve information sharing, and assist with institution planning, training, and infrastructure improvements.

Objective 2: To provide guidance on legislative drafting and promoting rule of law through training of legal professionals, police, and civil society actors.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement Reform

- **Law Enforcement Training Project** expands the capacity of the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment donations at selected sites and coordinates with various stakeholders to support long-term institution planning and development. Assistance is delivered through a law enforcement advisor and technical experts. This is an ongoing project.

Justice Reform

- **Justice Sector Reform Project** will assist the Government of Nepal in a number of areas, which may include, but are not limited to, the provision of legal advisors or other experts; legislative drafting and case management development with legal professionals; supporting police-prosecutor cooperation; and promoting rule of law initiatives at the local level through training of prosecutors, police, magistrates, local authorities, and civil society. This is an ongoing project.

Nepal			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Reform	330	2,600	2,585
Justice Reform		1,070	1,085
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	-	30	30
SubTotal	-	30	30
Total	330	3,700	3,700

Pakistan

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
22,000	65,500	130,000	40,000	140,000

Program Overview

Left unchecked, terrorism, organized crime, militant extremism, and narcotics trafficking foster corruption and undermine the rule of law. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) has demonstrated an increased commitment to combating these threats and has recently signaled a greater desire for coordination with the U.S. Government on counternarcotics and law enforcement development. INL training, technical assistance, and materiel resources for Pakistan's civilian security entities strengthen and enhance the GOP's ability to address potentially destabilizing forces. U.S. government funding for INL's Pakistan program is a vital element in achieving a priority U.S. national security goal of preventing the consolidation of al-Qaeda in Pakistan and Afghanistan by disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qaeda, the Taliban, other militant groups, and denying their safe haven in Pakistan.

Program Goals and Objectives

INL's Pakistan program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of Law Enforcement Reform and Counternarcotics and Counterterrorism/Counterinsurgency as well as INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Counternarcotics and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform. The program also supports the Government of Pakistan's Drug Control Master Plan for 2010-2014.

Objective 1: Further enhance Pakistani control over the border with Afghanistan and Iran in order to interdict narcotics traffickers, militants, other criminals, and illicit goods.

Objective 2: Strengthen law enforcement capabilities of the GOP to prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and militant activity and preserve law and order.

Objective 3: Expand ability of the Government of Pakistan to deter opium poppy cultivation and interdict narcotics trafficking.

FY 2011 Program

Border Security Program

- **Aviation:** will support the Ministry of Interior (MOI) Air Wing that provides flight and maintenance training and operational support to Pakistani security agencies fighting extremism and criminality in challenging terrain. The program will also support aircraft at a forward operating location in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) to conduct operations into the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in addition to the current facility in Quetta. Aircraft supported by this program are critical to Pakistani law enforcement operations against traffickers, militants, and criminals.

Law Enforcement/Judicial System Program

- **Law Enforcement Assistance:** Funds will be used to support provincial police development programs for Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, and the KP, as well as other law enforcement entities such as the FATA Levies. The program will continue the provision of training, technical assistance, infrastructure support, and equipment that will build police professionalism, survivability, mobility, and communications capacity; expand investigative skills; enhance leadership and training institutions; provide civil disturbance management; and support courses on human rights in civilian policing.
- **Rule of Law:** Funds will provide training and technical assistance to strengthen judicial reform, support anti-money laundering efforts, and build the capacity of prosecutors.

Counternarcotics Program

- **Crop Control:** Activities will support high-value, legitimate crops as an alternative to poppy. Funds will also be used for provide small water schemes and road construction in former poppy-growing areas.
- **Interdiction:** Funds will be used to provide training and operational support to Pakistani entities responsible for combating the narcotics trade.
- **Demand Reduction:** Programs will support treatment, outreach, and drop-in centers that promote drug awareness and provide treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts.
- **Operational Support to Law Enforcement agencies:** Funds will maintain the mobility of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement agencies and their ability to sustain operational tempo.

Pakistan

INL Budget

	(\$000)				
		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011
	FY 2009	Supp	Estimate	Supp Request	Request
Border Security Program					
<i>Aviation</i>	11,000	26,000	52,000		42,500
<i>Infrastructure/Commodities</i>	1,000	-	-		
<i>Training/Training Materials</i>	200	-	-		-
SubTotal	12,200	26,000	52,000		42,500
Law Enforcement/Judicial Systems					
<i>Law Enforcement Reform</i>	3,000	37,500	64,600	32,000	80,000
<i>Rule of Law</i>	1,500	-	2,000	4,000	3,000
SubTotal	4,500	37,500	66,600	36,000	83,000
Counternarcotics Program					
<i>Crop Control</i>	1,000	-	2,000		3,000
<i>Interdiction</i>	750	-	2,000		3,000
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	500	-	1,500		1,500
<i>Ops Support to LE Agencies</i>	1,250	-	1,500		2,000
SubTotal	3,500	-	7,000		9,500
Program Development & Support					
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	700		2,000		2,300
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	320		600		700
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	380		1,000		1,100
<i>Program Support</i>	400		800	4,000	900
SubTotal	1,800	2,000	4,400	4,000	5,000
Total	22,000	65,500	130,000	40,000	140,000

Sri Lanka

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
20	-	1,600

Program Overview

The end of armed conflict has presented opportunities for increased U.S. engagement in Sri Lanka. Years of violence and unrest have resulted in a lack of public confidence toward Sri Lanka's criminal justice system which offsets the Government of Sri Lanka's ability to achieve long-term peace. U.S. assistance funds will establish law enforcement and rule of law development programs in Sri Lanka to increase the capabilities and capacity of the police and judicial systems, ultimately strengthening Sri Lanka's ability to partner in regional maritime security and global peacekeeping initiatives.

Program Goals and Objectives

INL's Sri Lanka program will build on the current 1207 project being implemented by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) which assists the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) to create an effective, equitable partnership between regional government, the security forces (including the Sri Lanka National Police), and citizens. The Sri Lanka program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities of *Advocate for Human Rights and Security*, *Strengthen Democratic Institutions*, and *Identify the U.S. as a Credible, Positive Actor in Sri Lankan Affairs*, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of *Building Criminal Justice Systems* and *Transnational Crime*.

Objective 1: Enhance the Government's security sector capabilities and technical competencies through programs focused on governance, capacity building, community, anti-corruption, and managing organizational change in order to meet international standards.

Objective 2: Establish rule of law programs in Sri Lanka to strengthen the capabilities and capacity of the judiciary and administrators in the criminal justice system.

FY 2011 Program

Law Enforcement

- Funds will be used to collaborate with law enforcement entities in order to provide fundamental assistance in capacity building. This is a new initiative.

Rule of Law

- Funds will work with the criminal justice system in order to improve capacity and competency. This is a new initiative.

Sri Lanka			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement	-	-	775
Rule of Law	-	-	775
Program Development and Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	20	-	50
SubTotal	20	-	50
Total	20	-	1,600

Western Hemisphere

Argentina

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
305	300	400

Program Overview

Argentina is a transshipment route for trafficking of Andean-produced cocaine to Europe and other markets. Due to its advanced chemical production facilities, it is also one of South America's largest producers of precursor chemicals. Argentina became a significant transit country for ephedrine bound for Mexico and the United States in 2008. While the Government of Argentina banned importation of ephedrine by pharmacies in 2008, trafficking of this substance remains a problem. The Argentina program advances efforts to combat rising Bolivian-origin cocaine trafficking and illicit precursor chemical exports.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Argentina program supports the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities to empower the host government to become a more effective partner in fighting criminal networks and bolster homeland security by disrupting terrorist networks. The program also supports INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: Augment the host government capacity to deter, investigate, prosecute, and reduce the threat of organized crime, particularly in counternarcotics.

Objective 2: Heighten GOA vigilance against traffic in Andean-origin cocaine and precursor chemicals including ephedrine.

Objective 3: Enhance the legal framework for control of precursor chemicals and forfeiture processing for assets seized from individuals or criminal organizations engaged in illicit activities, including drug trafficking.

Objective 4: Increase awareness of problems associated with drug addiction, particularly the cheap cocaine derivative “paco.”

Objective 5: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement officials to make investigations of intellectual property violations more efficient and effective.

FY 2011 Program

- **Law Enforcement Support Project:** This project provides training and equipment for host-nation law enforcement to enhance their investigative and operational capabilities, including such items as computers, narcotics detection equipment. Support is provided to the Northern Border Task Force, as well as the Eastern Border Task Force (EBTF), which combines efforts of the Investigative Police, Coast Guard, Customs, and other regional law enforcement bodies into a unified task force to combat narcotics trafficking in Argentina’s northeast region, including its tri-border area (TBA) with Paraguay and Brazil. This is an ongoing project.
- **Legal Reform Project:** This project facilitates training and seminars focused on drafting new regulations to help Argentine courts dispose of or sell seized assets related to criminal activities. Funds will also provide support for training courses and seminars for law makers to strengthen precursor chemical regulations. This is an ongoing project in its second year.
- **Demand Reduction:** Funds will support a more effective campaign to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs. Support will include development of educational materials and media campaigns directed at youth, particularly in urban areas. This is a new project.
- **Intellectual Property Rights:** This project will help improve key aspects of IPR protection by hosting seminars and training that address issues such as Argentina’s failure to enforce copyrights and trademarks and adequately protect pharmaceutical data against unfair commercial use. This is an ongoing project in its second year.

Argentina

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Interdiction			
<i>Northern Border Task Force</i>	35	80	-
<i>Eastern Border Task Force</i>	30	50	-
<i>Law Enforcement Support</i>	20	100	190
SubTotal	85	230	190
Judicial Reform	-	-	100
Demand Reduction	-	-	50
Intellectual Property Rights	15	40	20
Trafficking in Persons	190	-	-
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	-	-
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Program Support</i>	15	30	40
SubTotal	15	30	40
Total	305	300	400

Bolivia

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
26,000	20,000	20,000

Program Overview

Bolivia is the world's third largest producer of cocaine and a major transit country for Peruvian-origin cocaine. In recent years, interdiction and eradication results have fallen as a result of GOB policies and actions, including the expulsion of the DEA in January 2009. Still, GOB officials recognize the growing threat posed by drug traffickers and Bolivia's pivotal role in the illicit drug industry requires continued U.S. engagement. The U.S. remains committed to working with the GOB to improve counternarcotics and justice sector results, expand the capacity of the GOB, and increase regional and international support for Bolivian counterdrug efforts.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Bolivia program supports the host government's efforts to combat transnational crime. The program also supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan goal of refocusing the GOB on disrupting crime and drug trafficking and reducing coca cultivation, as well as INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

Objective 1: Build institutional capability to interdict and eradicate narcotics and precursors produced within or transiting through Bolivia.

Objective 2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement to conduct criminal and financial investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of trafficking organizations.

Objective 3: Increase institutional capability to identify, prevent, and prosecute cases of transnational crime, including trafficking in persons.

FY 2011 Program

- **Interdiction:** Funds will provide logistics support, such as field equipment and maintenance costs, to the Bolivian National Police's Counternarcotics Division (FELCN), its command staff and rural patrol units (UMOPAR), a canine drug detection unit (K-9), and the Special Operations Force (FOE). The FOE includes an economic and financial investigations unit (GIAEF), a special intelligence and operations group (GIOE), and a precursor chemical investigations unit (GISUQ). Funds will also support the counternarcotics prosecutors and Garras del Valor training school with administrative and logistics support, such as travel and per diem costs. The program will also provide support for operating costs (INFRA), ground transport (Green Devils Task Force), a riverine unit (Blue Devils Task Force), and for fixed-wing (Black Devils Task Force) and rotary-wing aviation (Red Devils Task Force) to conduct interdiction operations. This is an ongoing project.
- **Eradication:** Funds will provide infrastructure and logistics support, such as equipment, medical/hygienic supplies, and vehicle support and maintenance, to the Joint Eradication Task Force (JTF); the entity that supervises destruction and rationalization of illicit coca (DIGPROCoca); the National Police for JTF security; and the Ecological Police (ECOPOL) for location and preparation of eradication sites. The program will also provide support for operating costs (INFRA), ground transport (Green Devils Task Force), a riverine unit (Blue Devils Task Force), and fixed-wing (Black Devils Task Force) and rotary-wing aviation (Red Devils Task Force) to conduct eradication operations. This is an ongoing project.

Law Enforcement Development and Training: Funds will support efforts to build law enforcement capacity through training and development, including in key areas such as investigative skills, forensic sciences, human rights, and trafficking-in-persons. Funds will support infrastructure and logistics costs, such as travel costs, supplies, and basic equipment, as well as costs for support staff, trafficking-in-persons unit incentives, and victims' assistance. This is an ongoing project.

Bolivia				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	
Interdiction				
<i>FELCN, UMOPAR, FOE, K9, Garras School, Prosecutors</i>	7,148	3,765	3,765	
<i>Operational/Logistical Support (BDTF, GDTF, Field Support)</i>	3,533	3,055	3,055	
<i>Aviation (RDTF, BlkDTF)</i>	2,007	1,450	1,450	
SubTotal	12,688	8,270	8,270	
Eradication				
<i>JTF, Eco Police, DIRECO, DIGECO</i>	5,386	4,300	4,300	
<i>Operational/Logistical Support (BDTF, GDTF, Field Support)</i>	1,467	1,210	1,210	
<i>Aviation (RDTF, BlkDTF)</i>	1,643	1,420	1,420	
SubTotal	8,496	6,930	6,930	
Demand Reduction	316	-	-	
Law Enforcement Development & Training	700	600	600	
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	808	478	478	
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	1,304	2,213	2,213	
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,048	1,277	1,277	
<i>Program Support</i>	640	232	232	
SubTotal	3,800	4,200	4,200	
Total	26,000	20,000	20,000	

Brazil

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
1,000	1,000	1,000

Program Overview

Brazil is a major transit country for cocaine and other illicit drugs destined for Europe, and to a lesser extent, the United States. Despite excellent cooperation with its neighbors, Brazil's expansive territory and uncontrolled borders make effective narcotics enforcement very difficult. Increasing amounts of drugs, particularly from Bolivia, are being diverted to Brazilian urban centers, and Brazil has become the second-largest consumer of cocaine in the world after the United States. Brazil has a large and sophisticated financial sector and is increasingly becoming a regional center for money laundering and other financial crimes. Brazil's domestic drug trade is primarily controlled by powerful, heavily-armed and well-organized urban gangs that use part of their illicit profits to procure weapons and sophisticated communications devices that give them an increasing advantage over already outnumbered and ill-equipped municipal and state police. These gangs have growing ties to known international traffickers and are involved in other international criminal activities, which could have a direct impact on the security of the United States. By assisting Brazil in improving its law enforcement capabilities, the USG will help reduce the flow of illegal drugs, disrupt the activities of known international narcotics traffickers, and deny criminals their illicit profits.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Brazil program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Promoting Cooperation and Effectiveness in Law Enforcement and Justice and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: Enhance Brazil's capability to dismantle and/or disrupt major drug trafficking organizations that operate in and/or through Brazil and have criminal ties to the United States.

Objective 2: Enhance Brazil’s ability to participate in bilateral and multilateral investigations against drug trafficking organizations.

Objective 3: Enhance Brazil’s law enforcement capability to improve its port and airport security.

FY 2011 Program

Interdiction

Law Enforcement Support: Funds will provide training and equipment to enhance the capabilities of Brazilian law enforcement agencies, particularly the Federal Police. Five U.S. law enforcement agencies represented at Embassy Brasilia will provide the technical expertise and training. Funds will pay the costs of training, such as Drug Enforcement Administration-led Basic Narcotics and Airport Inspections courses, and minimal equipment such as replacement computers and communications equipment. This is an ongoing project.

Brazil			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Interdiction			
<i>Federal Police Enforcement & Training</i>	300	200	200
SubTotal	300	200	200
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	126	130	130
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	267	294	297
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	185	273	275
<i>Program Support</i>	122	103	98
SubTotal	700	800	800
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000

Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
---	10,607*	37,463

*In FY 2010, CBSI was funded out of the Western Hemisphere Regional line-item.

Program Overview

The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) addresses the increasing crime and violence, largely driven by drug and other illicit trafficking, that affects the safety of both U.S. and Caribbean citizens. As the Merida Initiative and Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) apply pressure against trafficking organizations in Mexico and Central America, CBSI funding will address the potential spillover effect from traffickers shifting routes to the Caribbean.

INL programs under this initiative may strengthen Caribbean partner nation capabilities in the areas of maritime security, law enforcement, information sharing, border and migration control, transnational crime, and criminal justice. Programs will build upon previously successful partnerships and develop partner nation capabilities to allow them to cooperate and coordinate in a regional context to address citizen safety concerns.

Program Goals and Objectives

CBSI supports CARICOM's "Organized Crime Strategy." The program also supports FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plans from our Caribbean posts and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building, Counternarcotics, and Transnational Crime.

Objective 1: Substantially reduce illicit trafficking.

Objective 2: Advance public safety and security.

Objective 3: Promote Social Justice.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform:

- Funds may support law enforcement operations reform in the region to establish and sustain professional and accountable law enforcement services. Funds may be used to establish, train, and equip vetted police units that can work on a wide range of issues from drug and arms trafficking to extradition operations. Programs may support increased information sharing among governments in the Caribbean Basin; support programs for increased proficiency of corrections personnel; and support the sustainability and expansion of law enforcement end-game capabilities, as well as border and port security.

Counternarcotics

- Funds may combat the cultivation, production, and trafficking of drugs throughout the Caribbean Basin. Support may include training, equipment, and maintenance to enhance law enforcement officials' ability to eradicate and interdict illicit drugs. Funds may also support aviation the Sovereign Skies aviation program based in the Dominican Republic, establish sustainable institutional change in support of host nation law enforcement capacity, enhance cooperation in securing borders, and provide alternatives to criminal activities through support of rehabilitation efforts.

Transnational Crime

- Funds may seek to minimize the adverse effects of criminal activities in the Caribbean Basin. Efforts may support training of law enforcement personnel, including anti-gang training, and training on money laundering, financial crimes, and asset forfeiture for the region.

Rule of Law and Human Rights

- USG assistance may seek to advance rule of law activities in the Caribbean Basin. Efforts may include improving courts administration, management, and processes; building capacity of prosecutors and improving collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators; and improving forensic skills for use in the judicial system.

Good Governance

- Funds may support anti-corruption efforts in the Caribbean Basin through capacity-building of anti-corruption divisions and special prosecutors. Activities may include the provision of equipment, operational support, and training.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate* **	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform			
<i>Civilian Police Reform</i>	-	-	4,373
<i>Civilian Police Reform Crime Info Sharing</i>	-	1,800	1,100
<i>Deployment and Operations (OPBAT)</i>	-	850	750
<i>Great Inagua</i>	-	-	2,100
<i>Firearms Interdiction Training</i>	-	750	-
Sub-Total	-	3,400	8,323
Counternarcotics			
<i>Eradication</i>	-	105	75
<i>Maritime and Land Interdiction</i>	-	2,837	7,383
<i>Aviation Support</i>	-	-	6,900
<i>Support Host Nation Operations</i>	-	775	3,000
<i>Border/Migration Control</i>	-	-	2,175
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	-	250	552
Sub-Total	-	3,967	20,085
Transnational Crime			
<i>Money Laundering/Financial Crimes</i>	-	460	525
<i>Regional Crime Assessment</i>	-	-	50
Sub-Total	-	460	575
Rule of Law & Human Rights			
<i>Criminal Justice Reform</i>	-	100	2,200
Sub-Total	-	100	2,200
Good Governance			
<i>Anti-Corruption</i>	-	480	820
Sub-Total	-	480	820
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	779	2,892
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	319	782
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	869	1,538
<i>Program Support</i>	-	233	248
Sub-Total	-	2,200	5,460
Total	-	10,607	37,463

*In FY 2010, CBSI was funded under the Western Hemisphere Regional line.

**Estimated allocations by program differ from the FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification figures and reflect further estimates following the FY 2010 foreign assistance appropriation. Final figures will be presented in the FY 2010 CBSI spending plan.

Colombia

Budget Summary (\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
ACP	230,128	--	--
INCLE	45,000	243,900*	204,000

*In FY 2010, the Andean Counterdrug Programs (ACP) account was merged into the INCLE account.

Program Overview

After achieving notable results in improving security, disrupting the drug trade and expanding a government presence throughout the country, Colombia is now working to consolidate this progress. To help the Colombian Government implement their National Consolidation Plan, the U.S. will continue to provide assistance to support Colombian-led interdiction and eradication programs. U.S. programs will enhance the Colombian National Police's capability to maintain a security presence in former conflict and drug growing areas, while also expanding access to justice in rural regions.

Program Goals and Objectives

U.S. counternarcotics and rule of law assistance supports the Government of Colombia's National Consolidation Plan and Democratic Security Policy. The U.S. is focusing its resources in four to five priority zones, i.e., areas where insecurity, drug cultivation and trafficking and a lack of alternative development remain impediments to democratic development. Within these priority areas, counternarcotics programs are being closely sequenced with alternative development to promote more permanent results.

Objective 1: Continue to increase Colombia's capacity to combat the drug trade through counternarcotics programs closely coordinated with alternative development.

Objective 2: Assist the Colombian Government in expanding security and justice in remote and former conflict regions.

Objective 3: Improve the capability of Colombia's Attorney General's Office, particularly its Human Rights and Justice and Peace Units.

Objective 4: Enhance cooperation with Colombia to promote regional training and coordination on counternarcotics and citizen safety initiatives.

FY 2011 Program

Colombian Military

- **Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade:** Provides transport to deploy units to protect aerial eradication aircraft and pilots, as well as conduct interdiction missions. Trains and supplies weapons for units operating in remote and rugged terrain for aforementioned purposes. This is an ongoing project.
- **Army Aviation (COLAR):** Supports aviation contract that trains Colombian mechanics, as well as provide parts and equipment for repair of Colombian Army operated and U.S.-titled aircraft. U.S. assistance also seeks to ensure sustainable nationalization of this program. This is an ongoing project.
- **Air Bridge Denial:** Following this program's nationalization in December 2009, minimal INCLE funding will be used to support end use monitoring, quality control and specialized technical assistance/training. This is an ongoing project.
- **Navy Maritime Interdiction:** Further expands the Colombian Coast Guard's presence throughout the Pacific coast. The USG will support limited infrastructure and base construction within the Pacific region, purchase equipment and weapons for Coast Guard personnel and support maritime interdiction training. This is an ongoing project.

Colombian National Police (CNP)

- **CNP Aviation Support:** Supports aviation contract that provides mechanics, a small number of pilots to oversee Colombian pilots, and supplies aviation parts and training. This enables CNP Aviation to provide important support for a range of counternarcotics activities, including transport for police officers for manual eradication, interdiction and high-value target operations. CNP Aviation now also provides

helicopter security for both aerial eradication spray packages. This is an ongoing project.

- **CNP Eradication:** Provides funding for aviation contract that supplies spray pilots, mechanics, parts, and logistics for up to 12 AT-802 spray planes and 2 Cessna 208 imagery gathering aircraft. Funding is also used to purchase the glyphosate used in aerial eradication. This is an ongoing project.
- **CNP Interdiction:** Trains and equips specialized CNP interdiction units. Supports interdiction programs at Colombia's ports and airports, including purchasing scanning equipment and providing training to the CNP. Provides funding for CNP Aviation to support additional interdiction missions. Enhances security and capacity at rural CNP stations in consolidation areas through security training and infrastructure upgrades. This is an ongoing project.

Rural Police/Carabineros

- Expanding the government's ability to secure former conflict regions is fundamental to achieving more lasting eradication and promoting human rights and security. Funding will support increases in the number of trained and equipped rural police and provide weapons, ammunition and transportation. This is an ongoing project.
- Support to the Carabineros will also be used to enhance their capabilities to protect manual eradicators. This is an ongoing project.

Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)

- CFSP for Colombia will include performing long term depot level maintenance on all aircraft on a five-year cycle, extending the service life of aging aircraft, and addressing attrition in the fleet. This centrally managed program is designed to ensure safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support various programs. This is an ongoing project.

Attorney General's Office

- Funding will support training for the Fiscalía's Human Rights Unit and Justice and Peace unit. Training and equipment will also be provided for Colombian agencies to improve security at courts and protection of judges and prosecutors. Forensic equipment and training will also be

offered to help in the exhumation and identification of human remains. This is an ongoing project.

Justice Sector Reform Program

- Provide training and equipment for the expansion of criminal justice operations and activities into consolidation areas by enhancing the work of the Fiscalía's regional offices and judicial training for government officials in these regions. Limited support will be provided for ongoing training in the new accusatory system and criminal code. This is an ongoing project.

Individual Deserter Program

- U.S. assistance will provide continuity and subject matter expertise to bolster the Colombian Ministry of Defense's demobilization program through a team of advisors for tailored demobilization and prevention of illegal recruitment strategies, as well as advanced database management tools. This is an ongoing project.

Drug Demand Prevention

- U.S. support will help strengthen local anti-drug community organizations, as well as expand the CNP's DARE program. This is an ongoing project.

Colombia				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	
Support to the Colombia Military				
<i>Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade</i>	2,000	2,000	500	
<i>Army Aviation Support</i>	32,628	35,000	25,600	
<i>Air Bridge Denial Program</i>	8,000	1,000	1,000	
<i>Navy Maritime Interdiction Support</i>	10,000	5,000	5,000	
SubTotal	52,628	43,000	32,100	
Support to the Colombian National Police				
<i>Aviation Support</i>	50,000	50,000	55,000	
<i>Support for Eradication</i>	55,000	53,000	55,000	
<i>Support for Interdiction</i>	22,611	25,000	16,000	
SubTotal	127,611	128,000	126,000	
Carabineros	5,000	3,000	5,000	
Judicial Reform Programs				
<i>Attorney General's Office</i>	16,500	20,000	11,400	
<i>Justice Sector Reform</i>	8,000	8,000	3,000	
SubTotal	24,500	28,000	14,400	
Other Programs to Promote the Rule of Law				
<i>Individual Deserter Program</i>	500	500	500	
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	500	500	500	
<i>Money Laundering</i>	1,000	750		
<i>Culture of Lawfulness</i>	250		-	
SubTotal	2,250	1,750	1,000	
USAID				
<i>Human Rights</i>	8,000	8,000	-	
<i>Inspector General</i>	3,500	3,000	-	
<i>Public Defender</i>	1,000	1,000	-	
<i>UNHCR</i>	750	500	-	
SubTotal	13,250	12,500	-	
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	1,689	1,600	1,600	
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	2,850	2,800	2,800	
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,850	1,745	1,745	
<i>Program Support</i>	500	555	555	
SubTotal	6,889	6,700	6,700	
Narcotics Affairs Section Total	232,128	222,950	185,200	
Critical Flight Safety Program	43,000	20,950	18,800	
Total	275,128	243,900	204,000	

Ecuador

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
7,500	4,500	7,638

Program Overview

Ecuador is a major transit country for illicit drugs trafficked from Colombia and Peru to the United States, as well as a source of chemical precursors diverted for illicit narcotics manufacturing. With transit of illicit drugs a major concern -- the lion's share of U.S. counternarcotics assistance for Ecuador targets interdiction efforts. Counternarcotics cooperation continues to be one of the strongest pillars of the U.S. bilateral relationship with Ecuador. The U.S. remains committed to help Ecuador build a sustainable framework to counter the threat of drug trafficking and other transnational crimes.

Program Goals and Objectives

U.S. counternarcotics assistance is provided to improve the institutional capabilities of Ecuador's police, military, and judicial sectors in support of the host government's efforts to effectively combat narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and other transnational crimes. These program objectives support Embassy Quito's foremost Mission Strategic Goal for FY 2011: promoting regional stability, disruption of narcotics trafficking and other transnational crimes. The objectives and goals also reflect INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals -- criminal justice sector capacity building, counternarcotics, and transnational crime.

Objective 1: Strengthen police capabilities to significantly disrupt the movement of illicit drugs transiting through Ecuador, and on to the United States, and dismantle narcotics trafficking organizations operating in Ecuador.

Objective 2: Build law enforcement capabilities to conduct criminal and financial investigations, resulting in arrest and prosecution of narcotics trafficking and transnational criminal organization leadership.

Objective 3: Support and strengthen military mobility, communications, and operational capabilities to effectively disrupt narcotics trafficking along Ecuador's northern border with Colombia.

FY 2011 Program

- **Interdiction:** Funds will support the Counternarcotics Police Directorate (DNA) port and canine operations; mobile anti-narcotics units; including modernization of detection equipment; provision of communications equipment; vehicle acquisition and maintenance; as well providing a port security advisor from U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Funding will also support improving the prosecution of criminal cases, particularly those related to narcotics trafficking and money laundering, as well as provide assistance for the implementation of the code of criminal procedures. INL support for the military will build capacity to protect national territory against narcotics traffickers in areas of limited police presence. This is an ongoing project.
- **Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction:** Funds will provide informational materials and sponsor drug prevention and demand reduction public events to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse. Funds will also support drug awareness projects operated by the GOE. This is an ongoing project
- **Money Laundering and Chemical Control:** Funds will provide training, equipment, and technical assistance to help the GOE more effectively combat money laundering. Funds will support financial investigative and chemical control police units and also the Financial Intelligence Unit. This is an ongoing project.

Ecuador			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Interdiction			
<i>Police Operations</i>	2,693	1,800	2,852
<i>Police Facilities Support</i>	1,650	400	850
<i>Police and Judicial Training</i>	800	800	708
<i>Border and Coastal Control</i>	986	250	1,938
SubTotal	6,129	3,250	6,348
Drug Awareness/Demand Reduction	50	50	40
Money Laundering	180	50	100
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	270	270	270
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	170	170	170
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	455	550	516
<i>Program Support</i>	246	160	194
SubTotal	1,141	1,150	1,150
Total	7,500	4,500	7,638

Haiti

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
17,500*	21,107	143,489	19,420

*The FY 2009 amount includes \$2.5M in Merida Initiative funds.

Program Overview

Strengthening Haiti's security sector capacity is a key U.S. priority. The Haitian National Police (HNP) lacks the ability to investigate or respond to crimes, patrol, keep public order or even communicate internally. These basic prerequisites for enforcing the law are lacking throughout Haiti, but particularly in the Port au Prince slums, which are the epicenter of anti-government and criminal activity. Haiti remains a major drug transit country. Significant amounts of cocaine from South America transit the island of Hispaniola on its way to U.S. markets. In addition to posing problems for the U.S., the drug trade in Haiti undermines the rule of law in that fragile country by fostering corruption and fomenting armed violence perpetrated by criminal gangs and political opposition groups. The Haitian government views counternarcotics as a priority. The January 12, 2010 earthquake will have a tremendous affect on the way forward as the Government of Haiti (GOH) rebuilds and continues its efforts to improve the capacity of its law enforcement, corrections, and judicial organizations. The requested FY 2010 supplemental funding will support the restoration and expansion of Haiti's security and justice sector institutions. Continued funding in FY 2011 is needed to demonstrate USG commitment to help Haiti continue to address the areas of weakness in the security sector and support ongoing development and capacity building for its law enforcement and judicial institutions.

Program Goals and Objectives

The FY 2011 program focuses on police reform (crime control assistance), corrections (criminal justice assistance), and counternarcotics. These programs will be coordinated in cooperation with the Haitian Government, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and other donors. The

Haiti program supports the Embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities to empower the host government to become a secure, prosperous, democratic society that meets the needs of its citizens and contributes to stability in the Caribbean. The Haiti program also supports INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Counternarcotics and Transnational Crime along with the Department of State's Haiti strategy, which was revised after the January 12 earthquake.

Objective 1: Restore the law enforcement capabilities of the GOH to maintain public order and reduce the attractiveness of illegal migration and the ability of criminals to traffic drugs into the U.S., which will promote economic development and long-term stability. Train and vet existing and 1,000 newly recruited Haitian National Police to democratic policing standards to form the core of a credible, competent police force. Ensure that Haitian police are able to respond to reports of crime in a timely manner, conduct effective patrols, direct traffic, communicate effectively, and conduct internal and criminal investigations, with crime reducing over time. Decrease the number of incidences of human rights abuses by police.

Objective 2: Improve the confidence of the public in the police as an institution. Increase crime reporting, as well as police capability to respond. Security on the streets improves as measured by a return to normal business and reduction of daily gunfire.

Objective 3: Assist the Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) improve its capacity to control its territorial waters and borders.

Objective 4: Support anti-corruption and anti-money laundering programs and financial investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of trafficking organizations.

Objective 5: Support, expand and improve the capacity of the HNP Counternarcotics Unit (BLTS), including operational support for counternarcotics.

FY 2011 Program

Counterdrug Support

- Funds will be used to support port security and maritime interdiction operations from HCG bases at Killick, Cap Haitian, and Port-de-Paix. In partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, FY 2011 funding will advance post-earthquake efforts aimed at restoring and upgrading the logistical and maintenance capacity of the HCG. Additional vessels will be provided consistent with HCG capacity to maintain and operate them and a third base may be established on the south coast, a region known for narcotics trafficking. A key initiative will be co-locating other HNP units to increase GOH presence and improve operational results. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.
- The UCREF FIU (the Haitian Financial Intelligence Unit) and the financial crimes investigative unit (BAFE) suffered severe losses during the earthquake, including their buildings, forcing them to cease operations. FY 2011 funds will build on FY 2010 supplemental funding projects to reconstitute and build capacity in these agencies by providing follow-on technical assistance and financial investigation mentors to support the anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts of the UCREF FIU and BAFE. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.
- The BLTS currently has some officers vetted by DEA. Funds in FY 2011 will be used to provide additional training and equipment, including radios and vehicles. Funding will support the deployment of elements of both units throughout the country, as well as the intelligence collection and analysis center within the HNP. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.

Civilian Police (CIVPOL)

- Funds will continue support for approximately 50 police officers and 5 corrections officers the U.S. is contributing to MINUSTAH. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.
- U.S. officers will continue providing expertise in the areas of academy training, field mentoring, patrols, community policing, investigations, traffic, crime analysis, forensics, police management, supervisory skills,

police administration, and other specialized skills. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.

- U.S officers will also continue to co-locate with Haitian officers at police stations and engage in joint patrols to continue increasing public confidence in the police. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.

Police Development and Reform

- Funds will support the HNP to recruit, select and train a minimum of 1,000 qualified officers in FY 2011. Specialized units, including forensics, SWAT, and traffic will be strengthened and trained. HNP supervisory, management, and human rights training will be provided as well as periodic in-service training for existing HNP officers. Together with that training, funds will enable provision of appropriate equipment, communications, and logistical support. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.
- Funds will support the Inspector General's office to enhance HNP capacity to perform internal police investigations, exercise effective command and control over the police force, and ensure adherence to policies and procedures. This is a new project.

Criminal Justice Development/Corrections

- Funds will continue support for renovation of deteriorating structures that present security and disease threats to detainees, and to alleviate the serious human rights violations currently presented by jail conditions. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.
- Funds will also equip and train new and existing Haitian prison personnel to operate a pre-trial diversion program and to educate and rehabilitate some of the criminal population. This is an existing program, but is realigned to meet post-earthquake needs.

Haiti				
INL Budget				
(\$000)				
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp Request	FY 2011 Request
Civilian Police	9,000	12,000	45,000	10,000
Police Development and Reform				
<i>Training and Equipment</i>	1,090	3,107	14,100	2,000
<i>Police Accountability and Reform</i>	500	500	17,000	2,320
<i>Crime Prevention/Forensics</i>	500	500	-	-
SubTotal	2,090	4,107	31,100	4,320
Criminal Justice Development				
<i>Corrections</i>	920	1,500	31,200	1,300
<i>Justice Sector Support</i>	-	-	2,500	-
SubTotal	920	1,500	33,700	1,300
Counternarcotics Support				
<i>Marine Interdiction</i>	930	1,000	-	1,285
<i>Anti-Money Laundering</i>	380	600	3,000	300
<i>DEA Vetted Unit</i>	930	1,000	-	1,285
<i>HNP Comm. Network and Capacity</i>	2,275	-	-	-
<i>Joint Training for Crim. Justice System Actors</i>	225	-	-	-
<i>BLTS Capacity Building</i>	-	-	6,700	-
<i>Restoring Haitian Coast Guard Capacity</i>	-	-	5,000	-
<i>Aviation</i>	-	-	9,000	-
SubTotal	4,740	2,600	23,700	2,870
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	3,500	-
Program Development & Support				
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	500	510	3,989	540
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	70	80	500	90
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	145	275	1,500	275
<i>Program Support</i>	35	35	500	25
SubTotal	750	900	6,489	930
Total	17,500	21,107	143,489	19,420

*In FY 2009, every line item with an asterisk denotes a Merida Initiative program

Mexico

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
246,000	160,000	190,000	292,000

Program Overview

As a key consumer of the illicit narcotics produced and trafficked by the drug cartels, the United States has a shared responsibility for combating the crime and violence that so gravely affect citizens throughout the region. Roughly ninety-three percent of all the cocaine consumed in the United States transits through Mexico and Central America. The Mexico INCLE program builds on efforts begun under the Merida Initiative, with a shift away from expensive equipment and towards supporting Mexican government institutional reforms and strengthening rule of law. These programs are designed to complement renewed U.S. efforts at home to reduce drug demand, to stop the flow of weapons, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales, and to confront gangs and criminal organizations.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Mexico program supports the Mexican Government's significant investment in promoting rule of law, providing for citizen security, and reforming state institutions towards greater transparency, responsiveness, and respect for human rights. Merida Initiative Programs will focus on four strategic areas: disrupting the capacity of organized criminals to operate; strengthening institutions; building a 21st century border; and building strong and resilient communities. The program also supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priorities related to strengthening Law Enforcement and Judicial Systems and Promoting Democratic Systems and Practices, and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform, and Transnational Crime.

The four strategic objectives of the Merida Initiative in Mexico are:

Objective 1: Dismantle organized criminal groups by building Mexican law enforcement capacities in information collection and analysis, training and equipping units, and conducting investigations against organized crime, money laundering, arms trafficking, and other crimes.

Objective 2: Institutionalize justice-sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights through continued large-scale institution building projects with security and judicial institutions at the federal level and expanded efforts at state and local institutions.

Objective 3: Create efficient, economically competitive borders crossings along Mexico's northern and southern borders that ensure "secure two-way flows" of travelers and trade; improve enforcement cooperation between ports of entry; and reduce the flow of drugs to the north, and guns and bulk cash to the south.

Objective 4: Build strong and resilient communities with long-term alternatives to working for organized crime, and that understand and are engaged in Mexico's legal and judicial reforms.

FY 2011 Program**Disrupting Capacity of Organized Crime to Operate**

- Financial Crimes and Asset forfeiture programs will strengthen Mexico's ability to target money-laundering, the financial underpinning of the drug cartels. Training and equipment for specialized units will focus investigations on all arms of organized crime, while allowing for their rapid and safe deployment to areas of concern. Information technology and training will support a GOM project to develop and implement an advanced information-sharing system that integrates public security, law enforcement, immigration and related information into one place, making the information available to all law enforcement agencies.

Strengthening Institutions

- Law enforcement training and professionalization at the federal level, and increasingly at the state and local level, will enable the military to stand down from its law enforcement and counternarcotics role. This training will include a human rights element, and will focus on training trainers.

Training will also be conducted for various GOM agencies in evidence collection, chain of custody, and use in oral trials. Internal controls and anti-corruption programs will assist the GOM in designing and developing sound practices and systems that will reduce the level of corruption in their judicial and security agencies. Funds will support the development and implementation of the national police registry to weed out corrupt police, and will support internal culture of lawfulness efforts within government agencies. Funds will support the equipping of forensics labs at key points of entry and throughout the country, including providing computers, high-resolution scanners, software, and training. Corrections personnel will be trained in inmate classification, processing, and transportation. Prosecutors and judges will be trained in support of Mexico's transition to an oral, accusatorial judicial system.

Building a 21st Century Border

- Information technology and technical equipment, including biometric equipment, and training will allow for rapid data collection and monitoring of all travelers entering and leaving Mexico. Non-intrusive inspection equipment will allow for efficient movement of legitimate trade while stopping illicit trafficking of drugs, bulk cash, and guns. Trained canine teams will target illegal activity, especially along the border with the U.S.

Building Strong and Resilient Communities

- Support for drug treatment and prevention efforts will include providing information technology equipment to connect hundreds of drug treatment centers nationwide, and community based gang and drug treatment for affected citizens. A secure and anonymous citizen complaint system will promote public engagement in the fight against illegal activity. Training in strategic messaging will help inform the public about institutional reforms and efforts being undertaken through the Merida Initiative.

Mexico					
INL BUDGET					
(\$000)					
	FY08 Supp/ FY09 Bridge	FY 2009	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Stabilization Operations	1,000	-	-	-	-
Counternarcotics	172,000	159,000	160,000	78,000	78,000
Transnational Crime	7,000	9,000	-	11,500	20,000
Rule of Law & Human Rights	61,339.5	53,500	-	83,000	144,000
Good Governance	5,000	4,500	-	3,500	35,000
Program Development and Support	17,160.5	20,000	-	14,000	15,000
Total	263,500	246,000	160,000	190,000	292,000

Paraguay

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
300	500	1,000

Program Overview

Paraguay is a major drug transit country for Andean-sourced cocaine and is a significant producer of marijuana. Paraguay is also a principal money laundering center. The Tri-Border Area (TBA) where Paraguay intersects with Brazil and Argentina is a hub for trafficking in drugs, contraband and pirated goods, arms, and persons. The Lugo administration has expressed strong political will to curb narcotics trafficking and has closely cooperated with the Embassy toward that end. However, the Government of Paraguay (GOP) is hampered by budget constraints, weak laws, and pervasive corruption and impunity. The U.S. government should continue funding the Paraguay program in order to capitalize on the Lugo administration's commitment and support for the U.S. counternarcotics policy.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Paraguay program supports the embassy's FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan priority of Disrupting Criminal Organizations and INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics.

Objective 1: Fortify Paraguay's institutional and operational capability to combat criminal activity in an effort to deter or disrupt criminal organizations, prevent terrorism, and combat transnational crime, terrorism financing, and narcotics trafficking.

Objective 2: Help Paraguay enhance measures to address corruption and address the challenges that constrict its ability to prosecute and convict narcotics traffickers and other perpetrators of transnational crime.

FY 2011 Program

Interdiction

- **Law Enforcement Support Project:** Funds will provide training and technical assistance to the Anti-Narcotics Secretariat (SENAD) and the Paraguayan National Police (PNP) to improve operational capacity to investigate and prosecute major traffickers and money launderers. Assistance will provide training for special agents and attorneys in investigative and prosecutorial procedures as well as operational support such as per diem for joint investigations with the DEA. Support will also provide commodities such as replacement computers as well as maintenance of the drug analysis laboratory equipment. The funds will also provide ongoing support to SENAD's narcotics detection canine program and demand reduction program. This assistance complements other resources targeting anti-corruption efforts. This is an ongoing project.

Transnational Crime

- **Anti-Money Laundering Project:** Funds will provide support to the GOP's efforts to prosecute offenders under the new anti-money laundering statute that was passed as part of a new penal code in 2009. Support will include training, technical assistance, and some equipment such as replacement computers and software upgrades. Progress will be measured by the number of money laundering cases presented for prosecution. This is an ongoing project.

Paraguay			
INL Budget			
	(\$000)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Interdiction	215	355	300
Demand Reduction	-	30	20
Transnational Crime	-	-	500
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	-	34	-
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	-	41	95
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	-	40	85
<i>Program Support</i>	85	-	-
SubTotal	85	115	180
Total	300	500	1,000

Peru

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Request
37,000	40,000	37,000

Program Overview

Peru is the second largest cocaine producing country in the world and a major exporter of cocaine and cocaine base to markets in South America, Mexico, the United States, and Europe. The U.S. Crime and Narcotics Center estimated that in 2008, 41,000 hectares of coca were under cultivation in Peru. In 2009, the Government of Peru (GOP) manually eradicated 10,025 hectares of illicit coca. Eradication, linked closely to alternative development programs, has led to dramatic reductions of coca cultivation in the Upper Huallaga Valley where eradication efforts are focused; this is particularly evident in San Martin department. However, challenges remain in other parts of the country where State presence is limited, and where increased coca cultivation and trafficking have been reported, such as in the Apurimac and Ene River Valley (VRAE). Peru is a key U.S. partner in the region and we are committed to working with the GOP to effectively address illicit coca cultivation, narcotics trafficking, and the related transnational criminal challenges that follow.

Program Goals and Objectives

The USG supports programs that enhance the capabilities of the Peruvian National Police (PNP) and that of the Anti-Narcotics Directorate to provide security for eradication teams and interdiction in hard-core coca cultivation and narcotics trafficking zones. USG counternarcotics assistance also helps the Peruvian government publicize links between drug production and common crime so that Peruvians understand that their quality of life is degraded by drug trafficking. Embassy Lima ranked disruption of criminal organizations and combating narcotics trafficking as one of their top ranked priorities in the Mission Strategic Plan. The Garcia administration's counternarcotics strategy coincides with U.S. goals, clearly linking interdiction and eradication with alternative development and prevention. The objectives and goals also reflect

INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals, notably, counternarcotics, transnational crime, and criminal justice sector capacity building.

Objective 1: Build institutional capability to investigate and prosecute transnational crimes as well as to eradicate illicit crops and interdict drugs and precursors produced within or transiting through Peru.

Objective 2: Assist law enforcement to conduct criminal and financial investigations that will result in arrests and prosecutions of trafficking organizations.

Objective 3: Combat corruption, especially within the Peruvian National Police force.

Objective 4: Improve police capabilities to provide for citizens' safety and contribute to the enhancement of the rule of law.

Objective 5: Improve community awareness of the negative effects of illicit drug use and to support community anti-drug coalitions.

FY 2011 Program

- **Eradication:** Coca and Poppy Eradication and Crop Monitoring Funds will provide operational support for the labor intensive manual eradication program managed under the Coca Monitoring and Reduction Agency (CORAH), including transport, food, salaries, field gear and tools, tents, first aid, and training for the eradicators. Funding will also support technical assistance for CADA (Corps for Assistance to Alternative Development), the agency that monitors and maps coca and poppy cultivation; providing a means to verify eradication results. As an independent entity, CADA collaborates with the UN and GOP to develop and utilize monitoring methodologies. Funds will support the work of the Tropical Cultivations Institute (ICT) which conducts alternative crop research, as well as support agricultural extension services that facilitate and hasten coca growers' transition to production of licit crops. Aviation Support for eradication will cover operating and maintenance assistance for Peru's aviation police (DIRAVPOL), including airlift for eradication and logistical support. These funds support pilots, aircrews, and associated personnel for 24 USG-owned Huey-II helicopters, three fixed-wing aircraft, and limited operational

support for Peruvian MI-17 helicopters, and fixed-wing aircraft, all in support of coca eradication and related law enforcement activities east of the Andes. Training for pilots and mechanics, maintenance, hangars, warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel also receive funding. This is an ongoing project.

- **Interdiction:** Law enforcement funding will provide support to the PNP to enhance law enforcement capabilities and counternarcotics interdiction efforts. Funds will be used for items such as vehicles, communications equipment, and field gear. Funds will also be used for training and field exercises designed to enhance PNP Anti-Narcotics police capabilities, as well as those of other police units. The increase of Peru's counternarcotics police personnel in source zones over the last five years has contributed to more effective and sustained eradication and interdiction operations. Funding will support PNP education improvements and PNP basic police academies and pre-academies strategically located in communities in coca source zones east of the Andes, including support for operational effectiveness and infrastructure improvements. Funds will support the development of the Ministry of Interior's Executive Office for Drug Control, including addressing management capacity and the handling of seized assets. Port security support funds will continue to improve the Government of Peru's capacity to examine cargo and passengers through facilities improvements, equipment acquisitions, and training. Emphasis will be placed on the renovation and development of additional interdiction facilities at key seaports and airports. Peruvian Customs funds will bolster inspection and enforcement operations by Peruvian Customs at principal airports and seaports as well as other smaller installations. This support will include Customs' canine program, and acquisition of computers and non-intrusive inspection equipment, along with renovation of existing facilities. Aviation Support for interdiction will provide operating and maintenance assistance for interdiction airlift to DIRAVPOL including logistical support for counternarcotics units. Funds will support pilots, aircrews, and support personnel for 24 USG-owned Huey-II helicopters, three fixed-wing aircraft, plus provide limited operational support for Peruvian MI-17 helicopters, and fixed-wing aircraft, all of which support coca eradication and other law enforcement efforts east of the Andes. Funds will also support training for pilots and mechanics, maintenance, hangars, warehousing, aircraft rental when needed, and operational support for DIRAVPOL personnel. This is an ongoing project.

- **Demand Reduction:** Funding will support the work of NGOs such as the Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO) to reduce drug abuse among youth, to research drug abuse trends, to focus on educational workshops, and to train teachers and health professionals about illicit drug use. Funds will be used to purchase promotional materials and publications used in Community Anti-Drug Coalition (CAC) campaigns, to train community-based facilitators in the CAC model, and to sponsor public events designed to publicize CAC activities. Funds will implement a modern media campaign to increase drug awareness and deter youth from abusing drugs. In addition, there will be an expansion of school-based drug education programs in the capital and in strategic provinces. This is an ongoing project.
- **Administration of Justice/Prosecution:** Funds will provide training and some travel expenses to support GOP prosecutors assigned to oversee drug enforcement operations, including investigation and trial preparation. Funds will support advanced training for prosecutors already in the program and entry-level training for new prosecutors. Funds will support training and technical assistance for prosecutors to learn better case management practices. This is an ongoing project.
- **Money Laundering:** Funds will pay for a series of seminars and training programs for police, prosecutors, and judges in all aspects of detecting, investigating, and prosecuting money laundering crimes which will be organized by OAS/CICAD and the United Nations. Funds will continue to support Peru's Financial Investigative Unit to analyze financial transactions, report on suspicious activities, and assist investigations of financial crimes. This is an ongoing project.

Peru			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Eradication			
<i>Coca and Opium Poppy Eradication and Crop Monitoring</i>	12,586	13,000	12,500
<i>Crop Research and Extension</i>	450	1,000	1,500
<i>Aviation Support</i>	7,578	4,000	3,350
SubTotal	20,614	18,000	17,350
Interdiction			
<i>Law Enforcement Support</i>	7,200	6,000	7,500
<i>Port Security Program</i>	1,800	1,500	1,350
<i>Peruvian Customs</i>	1,800	1,000	1,350
<i>Aviation Support</i>	-	8,000	3,350
SubTotal	10,800	16,500	13,550
Public Relations/ Media Engagement	500		
Administration of Justice/Prosecution	386	500	750
Demand Reduction	600	750	600
Money Laundering	300	250	750
Program Development & Support			
<i>U.S. Personnel</i>	1,000	840	840
<i>Non-U.S. Personnel</i>	1,000	1,300	1,450
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	1,118	1,220	1,052
<i>Program Support</i>	682	640	658
SubTotal	3,800	4,000	4,000
Total	37,000	40,000	37,000

Western Hemisphere Regional

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
64,680*	65,000**	70,000

* The FY 2009 figure does not include \$5.32M in Guatemala and \$2.5M in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, respectively. With these bilateral programs, the Merida Central America total is \$75M, but does not include \$3M for CICIG.

** This figure does not include \$6M in Guatemala INCLE earmarks (\$4 million for CICIG and \$2 million for the Guatemalan Ministry of Interior).

Program Overview

Approximately 93 percent of Andean cocaine transits Mexico and Central America on its way to the United States. With increasing pressure on drug traffickers in Mexico, Colombia, and in international waters, the region is challenged by declining public security as traffickers increasingly shift to Central American territorial waters and land routes as primary transshipment points. Central American officials have identified gangs, drug trafficking, trafficking of arms and organized crime as the most pressing security concerns in the region. Vulnerabilities created by the increasingly violent nature of the security situation in Central America, if left unchecked, could open the way for more dangerous threats, such as increased levels of public sector corruption, the penetration of the political and security systems by criminals, and the loss of effective governmental control over territory. Our partners in Central America have made some progress in their own efforts to fight transnational organized criminal networks, and while much remains to be done, they are demonstrating an unprecedented willingness to work with us and each other to address these issues.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) represents a U.S. partnership with the nations of Central America to address the corrosive effects of gangs, narcotics and arms trafficking, and organized crime on citizen safety. The regional initiative supports host-government strategic initiatives and the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plans of the U.S. Embassies in Central America. The

initiative also supports INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime and Criminal Justice Sector Capacity Building and Security Sector Reform (SSR).

CARSI provides funding in a range of areas, including direct law enforcement cooperation, assistance for capacity, and prevention programs aimed at addressing the root causes of crime and violence. We recognize the immediate need to combat the criminal organizations and associated violence; the medium-term requirement to augment the capabilities of civilian law enforcement and security entities; and the long-term necessity of strengthening judicial and other state institutions to resist corruption and improve the administration of justice.

Objective 1: Break the power and impunity of criminal organizations.

Objective 2: Assist the Governments of Central America in strengthening border, air, and maritime controls.

Objective 3: Improve the capacity of justice systems in the region.

Objective 4: Curtail gang activity and diminish the demand for drugs in Central America.

FY 2011 Program

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

- Funds will support on-going law enforcement operations and justice sector reform in Central America to establish and sustain professional and accountable law enforcement services. Programs may advance regional police training through the International Law Enforcement Academy in San Salvador, El Salvador; support increased information sharing among Central American governments; continue to support a regional Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) advisor to provide training; and provide training and equipment for law enforcement. This is an ongoing project.

Counternarcotics

- Funds will combat rising international drug trafficking in the Central American region. Support may include continuation of successful Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Immigration and Customs

Enforcement, and Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) vetted units; continue support for demand reduction programs such as Drug Abuse Resistance Education; continue to support existing aviation assets in Guatemala; and continue to provide for enhanced regional land and maritime interdiction capabilities and logistics supports. This is an ongoing project.

Transnational Crime

- Funds will seek to minimize the adverse effects of criminal activities in Central America. Efforts may include support for in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel, including anti-gang training; continuation of the Criminal History Information Program; and training on financial crimes and asset forfeiture for the region. This is an ongoing project.

Rule of Law Human Rights

- Funds will seek to advance rule of law activities in Central America. Efforts may include improving courts administration, management and processes; building the capacity of prosecutors and improving collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators; addressing juvenile justice and juvenile post-prison rehabilitation; improving prison administration, management, and processes; supporting police academies and entry-level training and curricula; advancing community policing training and techniques; and addressing witness protection and forensic sciences in the judicial system. This is an ongoing project.

Western Hemisphere Regional (Central America Regional Security Initiative)

Notes: For FY 2010 estimate, figures include funding for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, because that program was requested as part of the Western Hemisphere Regional line item; for FY 2011, CBSI funding is requested as its own line item – please see pages 153-156. The FY 2009 figure does not include \$5.32M in Guatemala funding and \$2.5M in the Haiti and Dominican Republic. In FY 2009 and FY 2010 CICIG is part of the Guatemala bilateral line item.

	INL Budget (\$000)			
	FY 2008 Supp/ FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate*	FY 2011 Request
Law Enforcement Security				
<i>CAFÉ</i>	1,500	1,500	700	-
<i>Sec. Coms. INTERPOL</i>	-	2,500	-	-
<i>Information Sharing</i>	-	-	-	2,000
<i>Regional Police Training - ILEA</i>	1,500	5,200	2,000	3,700
<i>Firearms Interdiction Training</i>	-	500	440	800
<i>Regional Firearms Advisor</i>	-	750	700	-
<i>OAS Stockpile Management & Destruction</i>	-	500	-	-
<i>Border and Ports</i>	-	3,700	3,550	-
<i>Regional Equipment and Training for Law Enforcement</i>	7,148	11,480	2,550	2,500
<i>OAS/CICTE Ports-Airport Security</i>	-	500	-	-
<i>CBSI - Civilian Police Reform Crime Info Sharing</i>	-	-	1,800	-
<i>CBSI - OPBAT</i>	-	-	850	-
<i>CBSI - Firearms Interdiction Training</i>	-	-	750	-
SubTotal	10,148	26,630	13,340	9,000
Counternarcotics				
<i>Vetted Units</i>	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,750
<i>Regional Maritime Interdiction (includes Borders & Ports in FY11)</i>	-	-	6,000	14,850
<i>OAS/CICAD Prevention Program</i>	-	1,000	-	-
<i>D.A.R.E Prevention Program</i>	-	100	-	-
<i>Demand Reduction</i>	-	-	1,080	1,500
<i>Center for Drug Crime Intelligence</i>	1,000	-	-	-
<i>Aviation - Guatemala</i>	-	-	10,000	8,300
<i>Eradication</i>	-	-	-	550
<i>CBSI - Eradication</i>	-	-	105	-
<i>CBSI - Maritime and Land Interdiction</i>	-	-	2,837	-
<i>CBSI - Support Host Nation Operations</i>	-	-	775	-
<i>CBSI - Demand Reduction</i>	-	-	250	-
SubTotal	5,000	7,100	27,047	30,950
Transnational Crime				
<i>Diplomacy US-SICA Dialogue</i>	252	50	50	-
<i>Capacity Enhancement</i>	3,400	5,200	6,650	6,200
<i>Repatriation -CHIP</i>	1,000	1,500	500	1,500
<i>Financial Crimes - Cash Smuggling</i>	-	1,000	-	-
<i>Assets Forfeiture Training</i>	-	500	1,500	1,500
<i>CBSI - Money Laundering</i>	-	-	460	-
SubTotal	4,652	8,250	9,160	9,200

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	FY 2008 Supp/ FY 2009 Bridge	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Rule of Law and Human Rights				
<i>Courts Management</i>	-	4,600	3,000	2,000
<i>Prosecutorial Capacity Building</i>	1,000	4,300	3,030	1,500
<i>Juvenile Justice Systems & Rehabilitation</i>	-	2,000	2,300	-
<i>Prison Management</i>	3,000	3,000	800	2,500
<i>Improved Police Academies & Training</i>	-	3,100	1,000	2,000
<i>Forensics Assessment</i>	-	200	2,050	-
<i>Community Policing</i>	-	-	4,600	4,650
<i>Witness Protection</i>	-	-	-	3,000
<i>CBSI - Improving Courts & Increasing Prosecutorial Capacity</i>	-	-	100	-
SubTotal	4,000	17,200	16,880	15,650
Good Governance				
<i>CBSI - Anti-Corruption</i>	-	-	480	-
SubTotal	-	-	480	-
CICIG	1,000	-	-	-
CARSI PD&S	-	5,500	4,500	5,200
CBSI PD&S*	-	-	2,200	-
CARSI Regional SubTotal	24,800	64,680	63,000	64,800
CBSI Regional Sub Total	-	-	10,607	-
Guatemala Bilateral Program			1,500	
Costa Rica Bilateral Program	-	-	500	-
Total	24,800	64,680	75,607	70,000

*Final figures will be presented in the FY 2010 CARSI spending plan. .

Centrally-Managed Programs

Anticrime Programs

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
14,441	15,900	14,650

Includes: (1) *Financial Crimes and Money Laundering*, (2) *Fighting Corruption*, (3) *Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights and Critical Infrastructure Protection*, (4) *Border Security and Alien Smuggling*; (5) *Combating Transnational Criminal Networks*.

Program Overview

Transnational crime and illicit networks pose a significant threat to domestic and international security. The increasing role of illicit networks in the world of organized crime complicates the challenge of effectively combating transnational security threats. At the crossroads of crime and terror, INL Anti-Crime teams are uniquely qualified and positioned to combat the growing threats that transnational crime poses to U.S. national interests including by helping to fight high-level corruption (kleptocracy), money-laundering, terrorist financing, cyber- and intellectual property crimes, border security, narcotics trafficking and various other smuggling and trafficking crimes. INL Anti-Crime teams help to strengthen criminal justice systems and the abilities of law enforcement agencies around the world to combat transnational criminal threats before they extend beyond their borders and impact our homeland.

Program Goals and Objectives

INL Anti-Crime teams continue to develop important new enforcement tools and groundbreaking conventions and protocols that provide the United States with a more comprehensive arsenal of capabilities and frameworks for international cooperation among committed governments and partners to combat transnational crime and illicit networks (deter, disrupt, defeat, and dismantle).

Objective 1: Increase the total number of governments implementing, and compliance with, internationally-recognized standards such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the UN

Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and principles of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Objective 2: Increase the number of countries that have criminalized corruption, money-laundering, terrorist financing and other important anti-crime legislation, and an increase in the number of effective FIUs, anticorruption authorities, and other investigatory and prosecutorial bodies.

Objective 3: Strengthen criminal justice institutions and systems to successfully conduct criminal investigations and prosecutions.

FY 2011 Program

The FY 2011 anti-crime programs consist of INL's core initiatives and projects that support the Administration's priorities to fight transnational crime and protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of such crime and illicit threats.

- **Anti-Corruption** - Continue USG leadership on anti-corruption issues in FY 2011 by sustaining efforts to implement UNCAC provisions and support Presidential leadership as the USG assumes the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Chair, including to fund and host workshops, advance a proposed high-level APEC Leaders' Initiative on the President's anti-corruption initiatives. The proposed increase over FY 2010 provides resources needed to support INL's growing responsibilities to combat kleptocracy around the world including various congressional and presidential mandates on denying visas to kleptocrats. Also in FY 2011, anti-corruption funds will continue INL participation in multilateral anti-corruption monitoring mechanisms (e.g., OAS, OECD, COE, UNCAC, GRECO), and sustain multilateral anticorruption efforts in the Middle East, Africa, and Central Asia. Additionally, FY 2011 will also be critical to moving UNCAC beyond reviewing implementation criteria to actual implementation activities.
- **Anti-Money Laundering & Financial Crimes** – While continuing to support multilateral and regional organizations, including significant portions of USG dues to Financial Action Task Force and Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG), and support to FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs) in their

efforts to implement and seek adherence to international standards. FY 2011 funds will continue to support regional mentors in Asia and Africa, and the Pacific Island Anti-Money Laundering Program via contributions to the OAS (CICAD) and UN (Global Program against Money Laundering). FY 2011 funds will also continue INL effort to combat illicit finance networks in West Africa and the Middle East.

- **Intellectual Property/Cyber Crime** – Effective with FY 2008 funds, INL, working with the Department of State’s Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, revamped the process for allocating training and technical assistance projects to focus on priority countries to further foreign policy interest and coordinate with private industry to avoid duplicating efforts to address intellectual property crime, particularly involving copyrights, patents and trademarks. In the area of cyber crime, FY 2011 funds will continue to support improvements in foreign law enforcement capabilities to identify, investigate and successfully prosecute the growing misuse of Information Technologies.
- **Border Security/Alien Smuggling** – In FY 2011, INL will continue to contribute to the OAS Counter-Terrorism Committee (CICTE) to support activities in the Western Hemisphere. INL will also continue to work closely with DHS/ICE to fund delivery of popular training programs and technical assistance designed to enhance capabilities to identify fraudulent documents and methods of moving large quantities of cash and undocumented individuals across international borders. Continue to increase direct INL involvement in the growing interest in border security programs outside the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Asia and Africa.
- **Transnational Organized Crime** – Funds will support efforts will continue to focus on establishing INL as an active participant in international and regional organizations devoted to promoting international standards, enhancing law enforcement and prosecutorial capacities, and mutual cooperation. FY 2011 funds will be used to support the UN’s Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, UN Office of Drugs and Crime, Interpol, OAS, APEC, EU, AU, and partnerships across the Pacific and Atlantic to combat transnational crime and dismantle illicit networks.

Anti-Crime Programs

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Fighting Corruption	4,347	4,750	4,750
Border Security/Alien Smuggling	1,347	1,000	1,000
Cyber Crime, Intellectual Property Rights	5,000	5,000	3,750
International Organized Crime	-	1,000	1,000
Financial Crimes and Money Laundering	3,747	4,150	4,150
Total	14,441	15,900	14,650

Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
5,400	4,000	6,000

Program Overview

The Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program plays a vital role for INL and the Department in launching high-priority foreign assistance programs aimed at providing immediate security and rule of law in post-conflict situations. The program also provides continuous expertise to ongoing INL foreign assistance efforts. To achieve these goals, the program will improve outreach to law enforcement and justice professionals, quality management of INL pre-deployment training, access to subject matter experts and best practices, and continue to work with other nation's police organizations to deploy qualified police-peacekeepers to peace operations worldwide.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program will improve the ability of INL and foreign partners to deploy trained experts to police, justice and corrections programs, and peacekeeping and stabilization operations.

Objective 1: Significantly increase the oversight and standardization of pre-deployment training given to the 1,000-plus US police, corrections and justice sector personnel deployed annually to INL supported missions.

Objective 2: Improve INL capacity to design, management, implementation and evaluation of police, criminal justice and corrections programs globally.

Objective 3: Increase the capacity of partner nations to deploy well-trained and qualified police to peacekeeping operations.

FY 2011 Program

Assistance in Launching Critical Post-Conflict Programs: Police, justice sector and corrections senior experts will provide a key resource to INL and the Department in providing immediate assessment, program development, and coordination for critical law and order functions in post-conflict situations around the world.

Improved Programs Bureau-wide: Senior experts will assist INL in the areas of project management, program assessments, monitoring and evaluation, and technical assistance through experienced subject matter experts and the development of guidebooks for field staff and managers.

Directly Managed Pre-Deployment Training: INL will continue to develop and support a USG directed and managed INL pre-deployment training program for the U.S. police justice and corrections deployed to peacekeeping and stabilizations missions globally, improving management and oversight of the training and equipping of U.S. personnel.

Outreach and Partnerships: Funds will support recruitment of qualified law enforcement and criminal justice experts through outreach efforts and vital institutional partnerships with police, corrections and criminal justice related organizations including domestic state and local law enforcement, multilateral organizations, and non-governmental actors.

Police Development for Peacekeeping: Funds will support the capacity of foreign police and justice professionals to effectively contribute to peacekeeping operations, to include training, equipment and capacity building and other support.

Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program	5,400	4,000	6,000
Total	5,400	4,000	6,000

Criminal Youth Gangs

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
5,000	8,000	7,000

Program Overview

Transnational gangs, such as MS-13 and M18, are a security threat for the United States and the Central American countries where they are active, particularly in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Gangs are responsible for massive levels of extortion, homicides, drug distribution, thefts and other crimes and there is also anecdotal evidence of the growing transnational nature of gangs, particularly MS-13. The Criminal Youth Gangs program continues to implement the six elements identified in the regional strategy for Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, and is adding prevention, prison, investigation and intelligence programs in Belize, Panama and Nicaragua. This program primarily benefits Central America.

Program Goals and Objectives

The Criminal Youth Gangs program supports the U.S. Strategy to Combat the Threat of Criminal Gangs from Central America and Mexico. Public security, particularly criminal youth gangs, is a primary element in the 2011 Mission Performance Plans of embassies El Salvador, Guatemala Honduras, Belize, Panama, and Nicaragua.

Objective 1: Build bilateral and regional capacity to reduce crime by transnational criminal youth gangs operating in Central America and the United States.

Objective 2: Support cross-country coordination, technical training and equipment for in the region where current programming is underway, and support strong prevention and law enforcement programs in areas were gangs are expanding.

FY 2011 Program

- **Investigative Capacity** – Funds will provide vetting and group training in investigative techniques, portable fingerprint registration devices and related training, and digitization of paper fingerprint cards. The program will support officer exchanges between and among the regions Anti-Gang Units. This is an ongoing project.
- **Legal Capacity** - Judges, prosecutors and technicians will be trained in such topics as evidence collection by ballistics and fingerprint analysis, including collection techniques, analysis, and use as evidence in courts. This is an ongoing project.
- **Intelligence Capacity** – Funds will provide training and tools such as computers, computerized data bases, crime mapping, and analyst exchanges. It will also support anonymous tip lines for community members who fear reprisals for reporting gang crime in person, and support the development of multi-agency intelligence sharing models. This is an ongoing project.
- **Community Policing** - Funds will expand community policing models, analyze successful elements of community policing in other countries, and interchange experts. Funds will also support the implementation of police-led after-school programs such as the Police Athletic League. This is an ongoing project.
- **Prevention** – Funds will support in-country and regional programs, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), programs for youth at risk, media campaigns to de-glamorize the gang image, the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program, and a regional prevention conference. Funds will also support preventative policing tools such as mapping crimes. This is an ongoing project.
- **Prisons** – Funds will continue training for corrections officials on effective management and rehabilitation of criminals and obtaining improved investigative information from incarcerated criminals. Support will also include equipment, such as computers and radios, corrections officer exchanges, and establish prison Security Threat Group Intelligence Units, and gang validation and “drop-out” programs. This is an ongoing project.

- **Technical Assistance** - Funds will support a Regional Gangs advisor, three country gang program managers, three model precinct/community police advisors, and a regional prisons training advisor. This is an ongoing project.

Criminal Youth Gangs			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Investigative Capacity	750	1,100	1,000
Legal Capacity	225	325	260
Intelligence Capacity	750	1,100	1,000
Community Policing	1,010	1,800	1,350
Prevention	1,050	1,700	1,350
Prisons	660	900	890
Technical Assistance	450	600	650
Program Administration	105	475	500
Total	5,000	8,000	7,000

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
10,000	14,000	12,500

Program Overview

The need for demand reduction programs is reflected in escalating worldwide drug use that takes a devastating toll on the health and welfare of all countries, in addition to undermining economic development, social and political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries that are strategic U.S. allies. The U.S. government should also continue program funding given its elevated status as a major international priority in the new Administration's commitment and support for U.S. counternarcotics policy.

Program Goals and Objectives

The demand reduction program supports INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics, in addition to international drug prevention and treatment priorities outlined in the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

Objective 1: Significantly reduce drug use, related crime, and violence in targeted country populations.

Objective 2: Significantly delay onset of first use in targeted country populations.

FY 2011 Program

Training and Technical Assistance

- **Regional Training:** Funding will provide support for sub-regional training that disseminates the latest science-based information and "best practices" on effective methods to prevent and reduce drug use and related violence. Training will specifically target methamphetamine abuse and intravenous drug use that leads to increased prevalence of

HIV/AIDS, cocaine and crack abuse, and unique addiction problems affecting women and children. Target sub-regions include Africa, South America, Russia/Eastern Europe, Southeast/Southwest Asia, and Central America/Mexico (addressing related threats of criminal gangs, drug cartels, and illegal drug use). This is an ongoing project.

Research and Demonstration Programs

- **Women's Drug Treatment Initiative:** Funds will continue support for model residential drug treatment programs for high-risk female youth in Brazil and Peru whose technology is now being disseminated worldwide, in addition to the continued development of critically-needed training curriculum and training assistance that addresses the unique needs of female addicts worldwide. This is an ongoing project.
- **Muslim-based Anti-Drug Demonstration Programs:** Funds will support model outreach and aftercare centers in volatile Muslim regions where the U.S. needs to increase access to civil society, especially Pakistan and Indonesia. These centers are designed to reduce drug consumption whose proceeds are a potential source of terrorist financing; enhance America's image in Muslim countries; and provide youth in at-risk areas with alternatives to radical or terrorist indoctrination centers. This is an ongoing project.

Coalition and Networks

- **Drug-Free Community Coalitions:** Funds will support the enhancement of effective drug-free community coalition programs (in Mexico, Central America, the Andean sub-region of South America, and Africa) that assist civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs. These public/private sector coalitions work towards reducing substance abuse among youth, enhancing intergovernmental collaboration, and strengthening collaboration among organizations and agencies in both the private and public sectors across countries. This is an ongoing project.

Demand Reduction

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Training and Technical Assistance	6,000	9,300	8,000
Research and Demonstration Programs	3,000	3,000	3,000
Coalitions and Networks	1,000	1,700	1,500
Total	10,000	14,000	12,500

International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA)

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
17,000	37,200	36,700

Program Overview

ILEAs help advance U.S. interests by developing international cooperation and promoting social, political, and economic stability. To achieve these goals, the ILEAs provide training and technical assistance, support institution building, develop law enforcement capabilities, and foster U.S. law enforcement relationships with foreign counterparts to address common problems resulting from criminal activities.

Program Goals and Objectives

National law enforcement capabilities will be strengthened and stronger linkages between U.S. law enforcement entities and foreign counterparts will be established through training at the five ILEAs: Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, San Salvador, and Roswell, and at the Regional Training Center in Lima.

Objective 1: The total number of students trained will be approximately 4,000.

Objective 2: Graduates will apply methods and technologies learned at the academies to conduct successful criminal investigations.

Objective 3: Alumni will actively train others, either at their national academies or on-the-job.

FY 2011 Program

The FY 2011 program consists of the traditional ILEAs, and projects that support the Administration's Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative.

- **ILEA Program:** INL will continue to support the work of the established ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador and the

Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. They provide relevant, timely, and quality training to counter transnational criminal activities such as terrorism, financial crimes, organized crime, corruption, illegal narcotics, trafficking in person and other emerging international criminal trends. This is an ongoing project.

- **The SSP initiative** is a multi-year, multi-agency initiative to address a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist organizations. SSP will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats by strengthening law enforcement efforts, creating an infrastructure of information-sharing and coordination and by developing bilateral, regional, and global partnerships. The SSP also supports the establishment of a Regional Security Training Center (RSTC) in West Africa. This is an ongoing project.
- **RSTC:** SSP resources will continue to support the establishment of the RSTC which will be used to deliver basic and advanced law enforcement skills needed to address transnational crime and terrorism. INL, in cooperation with other USG agencies, will continue activities leading to a full program that reflect the needs of participating countries. This is an ongoing project.
- **Lima RTC:** SSP resources will continue to support the transition of the RTC into a permanent full-time ILEA program based on its own residential campus. Curriculum will focus on region-specific training for Latin America, concentrating on specialized courses on critical topics primarily for countries in the Southern Cone and Andean Regions. This is an ongoing project.
- **Global Alumni Network (IGN):** SSP resources will continue to support the establishment of the IGN which will create a database of ILEA participants, support alumni cooperation in transnational investigations with their counterparts and information sharing with U.S. counterparts. This is an ongoing project.

International Law Enforcement Academy			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
ILEA			
Bangkok, Thailand	3,000	3,000	3,300
Budapest, Hungary	2,500	3,500	3,500
Gaborone, Botswana	3,000	3,500	3,200
Roswell, New Mexico	4,000	5,000	4,500
San Salvador, El Salvador	3,600	4,000	4,000
Program Administration	900	1,000	1,000
ILEA Subtotal	17,000	20,000	19,500
Shared Security Partnership (SSP)			
Regional Security Training Center (RASTC)	-	10,200	10,200
RTC Lima, Peru (Transition)	-	4,000	4,000
ILEA Global Network	-	2,000	2,000
Program Administration	-	1,000	1,000
SSP Subtotal	-	17,200	17,200
Total	17,000	37,200	36,700

International Organizations

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
4,900	4,500	4,500

Program Overview

The international organizations account supports the counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts of the following multilateral organizations: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and the Organization of American States' (OAS) Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). UNODC, INCB, and CICAD are issue-specific international organizations that leverage U.S. funding with those of other donors to conduct capacity building programs and treaty implementation activities that directly support USG counter-drug and anti-crime objectives. Their work is particularly important in cases where foreign governments require a multilateral umbrella in order to accept outside assistance or where political sensitivities by either recipients or donors complicate bilateral assistance.

Program Goals and Objectives

The International Organizations account supports the INL's FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan goals of Transnational Crime and Counternarcotics, the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan for the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Vienna, and the National Drug Control Strategy. It is also a critical component the Administration's effort to increase engagement with multilateral organizations.

Objective 1: Promote implementation and practical application of the three UN drug control conventions; the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols; and the legal instruments against terrorism.

Objective 2: Enhance precursor chemical controls used in the production of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine type stimulants, notably methamphetamine.

Objective 3: Strengthen counternarcotics capacity, particularly by countries in the Western Hemisphere.

FY 2011 Program

UNODC:

- **Implementation of UN anti-crime and counter-drug Treaties:** Funds will be used to expand UNODC technical assistance and capacity building efforts to promote treaty implementation, particularly in the area of mutual legal assistance and extradition. Funds will also support the efforts of the UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch to promote international cooperation in criminal matters. This work is ongoing.
- **Precursor Chemical Control:** Funds will be used to continue support for INCB activities, including its global database on precursor chemical shipments in order to prevent diversion of such chemicals from licit trade. This is an ongoing project.
- **Santo Domingo Partnership Monitoring Mechanism:** Funds will support UNODC's project to promote regional cooperation to combat the transit of drugs through Caribbean States. This is an ongoing project.
- **General Purpose and Independent Evaluation Unit:** UNODC requires funding to support its field office infrastructure necessary to implement U.S.-funded projects, as well as to support the monitoring and evaluation of its activities. This work is ongoing.

OAS/CICAD:

- **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism:** Funds will support this peer review system and the activities that stem from its recommendations on ways in which governments need to strengthen their anti-drug efforts. This work is ongoing.

International Organizations

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	2,853	3,000	3,000
OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD)	1,563	1,500	1,500
U.S. Mission to the European Union	484	-	-
Total	4,900	4,500	4,500

Interregional Aviation Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
52,420	60,088	60,355

Program Overview

The Interregional Aviation Support (IAS) budget provides coordinated core-level services necessary to operate the Air Wing’s fleet of over 140 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft supporting counternarcotics aviation activities worldwide. This base of support is essential for sustaining logistical systems and depot-level maintenance and the safe and professional operational employment of INL air assets. Centrally-administered oversight includes: setting, implementing and monitoring uniform safety and training standards consistent with aviation industry practices; a logistics support system for acquiring, storing and shipping critical aviation parts and components worldwide; fleet-wide maintenance management; management of the Critical Flight Safety Program; and administration of the aviation support contract. INL aircraft are employed in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan and are also available, as needed, to support other temporary deployment locations. This budget is augmented with funding from various country programs to support specific, dynamic local Embassy requirements.

Program Goals and Objectives

By providing core level aviation fleet-wide support services projected from Patrick AFB and specific in-country aviation support, the IAS program makes it possible for individual country programs to be successful in their overarching objectives and mission. The IAS program provides safe, professionally operated and maintained aircraft that support eradication, interdiction, surveillance, and reconnaissance efforts within the counternarcotics area of the “Peace and Security” objective. Aircraft also provide other elements of support such as basic transportation of personnel and cargo, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and security that support overall “Peace and Security” and “Governing Justly and Democratically” objectives.

Objective 1: Safely and professionally execute aviation missions in support of individual country program objectives.

Objective 2: Provide and maintain fleet-wide systems, standards, and procedures that ensure quality aircraft maintenance and airworthiness, worldwide logistics support, safety, and operational effectiveness.

Objective 3: Train and professionalize host government aviation units to develop institutional capability to assume increased responsibility for counternarcotics operations in their respective countries.

FY 2011 Program

In FY 2011, the Interregional Aviation Support budget will continue to provide core-level services necessary to operate a fleet of over 140 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. The IAS program will: continue to provide substantial aerial eradication and Colombian Army aviation support in Colombia while continuing hand-off of responsibility and equipment to the host government; continue to provide logistical and technical support and training to successful, mature aviation programs in Peru and Bolivia; provide critical aviation support to counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan and border security efforts in Pakistan; and support a four helicopter air interdiction program in Guatemala directed against drug trafficking in the transit zone. This is an ongoing project.

Interregional Aviation Support

INL Budget

(\$000)

	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Aviation Support Services Contract	39,390	45,982	44,455
DOD-Source Parts	1,300	1,300	1,000
Operations Support			
<i>Salaries and Benefits</i>	7,760	8,525	9,750
<i>Field Travel</i>	500	468	500
<i>Administrative Services and Program Support</i>	1,096	1,352	1,500
<i>GSA Warehouse Leases</i>	1,050	1,134	1,760
<i>ICASS Costs</i>	600	555	575
<i>Base Support at Patrick AFB</i>	330	312	330
<i>AQM Fee</i>	394	460	485
SubTotal	11,730	12,806	14,900
Total	52,420	60,088	60,355

Critical Flight Safety Program

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
-	20,750	17,250

Program Overview

The Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) is a multi-year program to modernize the INL air fleet and then provide ongoing life cycle fleet management (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades and programmed depot-level maintenance). The program was established to address the declining condition of aged aircraft (primarily former military aircraft for which there was no commercial or military support available) in order to ensure safety and airworthiness, extend service life, and maximize reliability and availability of aircraft to perform essential missions.

Program Goals and Objectives

By providing depot-level maintenance, extending the service life of aircraft, upgrading aircraft to commercially supportable configurations, and ensuring the long term availability of safe, reliable aircraft, the Critical Flight Safety Program makes it possible for individual country programs to continue to be successful in their overarching objectives and missions. Through the Critical Flight Safety Program, airworthy and maintainable aircraft will continue to be available to support eradication, interdiction, surveillance, and reconnaissance efforts within the counternarcotics area of the “Peace and Security” objective. Aircraft also provide other elements of support such as basic transportation of personnel and cargo, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and security that support overall “Peace and Security” and “Governing Justly and Democratically” objectives.

Objective 1: Ensure the structural integrity and airworthiness of all aircraft operated by the INL Air Wing.

Objective 2: Guarantee that Air Wing aircraft are maintainable, commercially supportable, and reliable to support country programs.

FY 2011 Program

- Funds will modernize the air fleet through fleet management techniques (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot level maintenance) that are similar to those used by the Department of Defense and commercial airlines. This is an ongoing project.
- The program is designed to ensure safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support the various country counternarcotics aviation programs. This is an ongoing project.
- Funds will increase safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft, extend the service life of the aircraft, reduce excessively high costs for maintenance, components and parts, increase operational readiness rates, sustain mission success, and implement continuous long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet. This is an ongoing project.
- Funds will provide ongoing life cycle fleet management with the induction of 10 rotary-wing and 1 fixed-wing aircraft for depot maintenance; 5 helicopter wiring upgrades; procurement of two attrition helicopter and 8 helicopter engines; and continuation of the Aircraft/Aircrew Safety upgrade program. This is an ongoing project.

Centrally-Managed Critical Flight Safety Program			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Fixed Wing Attrition	-	-	-
Fixed Wing Depot	-	-	800
Fixed Wing Engines	-	-	-
Rotary Wing Attrition	-	3,500	7,000
Rotary Wing Depot	-	9,050	4,000
Rotary Wing Engines	-	3,000	-
Rotary Wing Wiring Upgrades	-	1,500	-
Aircraft/Aircrew Safety of Flight	-	3,700	5,450
Program Management	-	-	-
Total	-	20,750	17,250

Program Development and Support

Budget Summary (\$000)

FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
21,854	24,523	28,500

Program Overview

INL develops strategies and programs to achieve international counternarcotics and criminal justice foreign-policy objectives. INL maintains a cadre of both domestic and overseas program and technical experts to carry out a wide range of initiatives. Washington personnel functions include, but are not limited to: international narcotics control and law enforcement policy formulation and implementation; coordination of policies and programs with other USG agencies and with other governments and international organizations; budget and financial management activities; program administration and analysis including development, implementation, oversight and evaluation of overseas programs; contract, procurement and information systems support; field assistance visits to Embassy Narcotics Affairs Sections and Law Enforcement Sections to review, analyze and make recommendations on programs, funds control and procurement; sponsoring regional policy and program management conferences and seminars; and, developing and providing training programs both domestically and overseas for embassy and INL personnel.

FY 2011 Program

The Program Development and Support (PD&S) account funds the domestic administrative operating costs associated with the Washington-based INL staff. The majority of the PD&S budget is used for salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) employees, personal services contracts, rehired annuitants and reimbursable support personnel.

Field travel for the INL personnel based in Washington is also funded from the PD&S account. This is an essential component of the bureau's program, needed for program development, implementation, oversight and review, as well as for the advancement of international counternarcotics and criminal justice foreign policy objectives. PD&S funds are utilized to maintain a reliable and secure

information resource management system and operating infrastructure to enable bureau employees to pursue policy objectives and complete work requirements effectively and efficiently. In addition, funding for the following expenses ensure an adequate level of administrative support to allow the bureau to function effectively: office equipment purchases and rentals, telephone services, printing and reproduction, miscellaneous contractual services (Information Management non-personal services contractor personnel, INL office renovation expenses, etc.), materials, supplies, furniture, furnishings and equipment.

Funds in FY 2011 will provide for additional staffing and associated costs needed to handle the ever-expanding requirements associated with INL's growth.

Washington PD&S			
INL Budget			
(\$000)			
	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request
Personnel Compensation	13,068	14,484	17,110
Personnel Benefits	3,593	4,330	5,060
Field Travel and Transportation	818	899	918
Equipment Rentals, Communication and Utilities	299	329	336
Printing and Reproduction	271	298	304
Miscellaneous Contractual Services	2,902	3,190	3,757
Materials and Supplies	110	121	125
Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment	793	872	890
Total	21,854	24,523	28,500

